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# **Performance of Mobile Homes - Summary Report**

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Office of Building Standards and Codes Services  
Center for Building Technology  
Institute for Applied Technology  
National Bureau of Standards  
Washington, D. C. 20234

April 1976

Final Report

Prepared for  
**Office of Policy Development and Research**  
**Division of Energy, Building Technology and Standards**  
**U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development**  
**Washington, D. C. 20410**



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# Performance of Mobile Homes-Summary Report

by

J. H. Pielert, W. E. Greene, Jr., L. F. Skoda and W. G. Street  
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## Abstract

This project was sponsored at the National Bureau of Standards by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Policy Development and Research, Division of Energy, Building Technology and Standards, with the objective of documenting mobile home performance problems and relating them to possible inadequacies in the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes and the mobile home enforcement process. Additionally, the durability of mobile home components was a study objective for potential use in mortgage insurance evaluation. The mobile home performance data were obtained for 4,105 mobile homes, categorized and related to the project objectives. This summary report is the last of a series of four project reports. It documents the project approach, results of the various tasks, and presents conclusions and recommendations. This was a problem-oriented study and did not attempt to document the many areas of satisfactory mobile home performance.

Key Words: Computer Techniques; Construction; Enforcement Process; Housing; Hurricane Agnes; Mobile Homes; Mobile Home Parks; Performance Data; Regulatory Process; Standards

# SI CONVERSION UNITS

In view of the present accepted practice in this country for building technology, common U.S. units of measurement have been used throughout this publication. In recognition of the position of the United States as a signatory to the General Conference on Weights and Measures, which gave official status to the metric SI system of units in 1960, appropriate conversion factors have been provided in the table below. The reader interested in making further use of the coherent system of SI units is referred to:

NBS SP330, 1972 Edition, "The International System of Units"

E380-72 ASTM Metric Practice Guide (American National Standard Z210.1)

Table of Conversion Factors to Metric (S.I.) Units

Physical Quantity	To Convert From	To	Multiply By
Length	inch	meter	$2.54* \times 10^{-2}$
	foot	m	$3.048* \times 10^{-1}$
Area	inch <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	$6.4516* \times 10^{-4}$
	foot <sup>2</sup>	m <sup>2</sup>	$9.290 \times 10^{-2}$
Volume	inch <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>3</sup>	$1.639 \times 10^{-5}$
	foot <sup>3</sup>	m <sup>3</sup>	$2.832 \times 10^{-2}$
Temperature	Fahrenheit	Celsius	$t_c = (t_{\circ F} - 32)/1.8$
Temperature difference	Fahrenheit	Kelvin	$\Delta t^{\circ K} = (\Delta t_{\circ F})/1.8$
Pressure	inch Hg (60°F)	newton/m <sup>2</sup>	$3.377 \times 10^3$
Mass	lbm	kg	$4.536 \times 10^{-1}$
Mass/unit area	lbm/ft <sup>2</sup>	kg/m <sup>2</sup>	4.882
Moisture content rate	lbm/ft <sup>2</sup> week	kg/m <sup>2</sup> s	$8.073 \times 10^{-6}$
Density	lbm/ft <sup>3</sup>	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	$1.602 \times 10^1$
Thermal conductivity	Btu/hr ft <sup>2</sup> (°F/in)	$\frac{W}{mK}$	$1.442 \times 10^{-1}$
U-value	Btu/hr ft <sup>2</sup> °F	$\frac{W}{m^2 K}$	5.678
Thermal resistance	°F/(Btu/hr ft <sup>2</sup> )	K/(W/m <sup>2</sup> )	$1.761 \times 10^{-1}$
Heat Flow	Btu/hr ft <sup>2</sup>	W/m <sup>2</sup>	3.155

\*Exact value; others are rounded to fourth place.





## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OBJECTIVES AND APPROACH. Recently, many individuals and groups have questioned the effectiveness of mobile homes in providing safe, adequate and low-cost shelter. Although life-safety aspects such as fire safety and susceptibility to wind damage receive the most publicity, functional characteristics appear to be of broader concern to mobile home owners. It is recognized that the mobile homes supply process (manufacturing, transportation, siting<sup>1/</sup>) differs greatly from conventional site-built housing and is partly responsible for some of their unique performance problems. Unfortunately, there is a limited amount of organized documentation of these performance problems, making it difficult to pinpoint what aspect of the mobile home supply process may be in need of change or improvement.

To respond to this recognized deficiency of information, a project funded at the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) by the Office of Policy Development and Research of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) was structured around the following objectives:

1. Identification and documentation of significant mobile home performance problems.
2. Determine the relationship of these problems to provisions of the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes [1]<sup>2/</sup>.
3. Determine the relationship of these problems to the mobile home enforcement process (plan review, design certification, plant inspection.)
4. Relate problem data to the durability of mobile home components (mortgage insurance concern.)
5. Identification of needed areas of research relative to the mobile home supply process.

The project scope and the unique data acquisition and analysis methodology developed to accomplish the objectives are presented in reference [2]. The project was organized into two principal tasks. Task I was designed to collect and analyze existing mobile home performance data relative to the structural, electrical, heating and plumbing systems. These data, presented in reference [3], were obtained from Federal and state agencies responsible for the regulation of mobile homes, consumer groups, and owner of mobile homes. Task II involved the field inspection of mobile homes to determine the causes and consequences of the performance problems found during Task I. The results of Task II are documented in reference [4].

This report summarizes the results of the project where the data obtained in Tasks I and II are synthesized to determine if a relationship exists between the identified problems, the ANSI A119.1 Standard, and the mobile home enforcement process. The mobile home problems documented can be generally related to (1) malfunctioning components (structural, electrical, mechanical and plumbing) resulting in conditions affecting health and safety and adversely impacting on the longevity of the unit, (2) inadequate durability of components, and (3) poor design and construction practice. Routine maintenance concerns are also included but are tabulated separately.

This is a problem oriented study which does not reflect the many mobile home owners who are happy with the performance of their units. The number of mobile homes included is small when compared to the total number of mobile homes in use in the United States. While the results of this study may not be statistically applicable to mobile homes in general, it is believed that the problems documented are representative of those encountered with mobile homes in this country.

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<sup>1/</sup> Siting encompasses placement and leveling the mobile home on its foundation, installation, steps, skirting and connection of utilities.

<sup>2/</sup> References are listed at end of paper.

1.2 SUMMARY COMMENTS. The data presented in this report and in references [2], [3] and [4] represent a significant base of information from which the project objectives can be addressed. While the study does include data on 4105 mobile homes, this number is small when compared to the total number of units now occupied in the United States. It is felt that the problems identified in the study are typical of mobile homes now in use; however, it is not intended that the data can be statistically extrapolated to the total mobile home population in the United States.

Problem data were separated into five different categories; (1) inadequacies or omissions in the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes, (2) deficiencies in the mobile home enforcement process, (3) routine maintenance problems, (4) mechanical/electrical appliance problems, and (5) miscellaneous or undefined problems. Sections 3.0, 4.0 and 5.0 present detailed discussion of the various problems in these categories.

Problems in the ANSI A119.1 category are organized within the construction, plumbing, heating and electrical systems. The major problem areas in the construction system were rain leaks, failure of interior paneling attachment, inadequate bottomboard durability, corrosion of exterior fasteners, and excessive metal roof membrane flexibility (roof rumble.) Plumbing problems included questionable quality of fixtures, loose fixture connections, watertightness of shower enclosures, and freezing of piping. Heating and electrical problems consisted of questionable location of furnace thermostat and inadequate fastening of electrical boxes.

The mobile home enforcement category included problems which indicated deficiencies in the mobile home regulatory process (plan and specification review, certification, and in-plant inspection). In the construction area, this included instances where thermal insulation in the walls and roof were found missing or improperly installed. Typical problems in the plumbing area included piping water leaks, inadequate grade (slope) of drain pipe, water heater relief valve drain problems, and corrosion of piping. Heating system problems included use of unlisted or inadequately installed components, inadequate accessibility of appliances, joints of supply and vent systems not airtight, inadequate separation of combustion air system, inadequate marking of appliances and improper flexible gas connector usage. Electrical problems included lack of durability and long-term performance of devices, improper location of receptacles and devices, inadequate number of branch circuits, and problems related to workmanship such as insufficient cable support, inadequate cable protection, etc.

Problems related to durability of mobile home components are discussed in Section 5.0 which includes most of the items in the Mechanical/Electrical Appliance category.

Many specific recommendations are made in the body of the report for revisions to the ANSI A119.1 Standard and improvements in the mobile home enforcement process. The following areas were identified for additional mobile home work.

- A. The effect of transportation and site set-up.
- B. The effect of wind forces both during transportation and on site.
- C. Durability of mobile home components.
- D. Application of the performance approach to the development of mobile home standards.
- E. Pre-occupancy inspection of mobile home after set-up.

### 1.3 OVERVIEW OF MOBILE HOMES

1.3.1 Mobile Home Industry. Mobile homes have risen to a position of importance in housing in the United States representing approximately one-fifth of all new housing starts in each of the past five years - 1970 through 1974 (Figure 1). Considering only the single family housing classification, mobile homes have provided 30 percent of the total during the same period (Figure 2). The production of mobile homes increased dramatically from 103,700 units in 1960 to 566,920 in 1973; however, consistent with trends in conventional housing, production fell to 329,300 units in 1974 (Figure 3). Mobile homes represented 94% of the houses produced in 1974 in the under \$20,000 new housing market as shown in Figure 4.



1.3.2 Standards Development. The mobile home industry is unique within the building industry in that there is a single model standard, ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes [1], which covers the major aspects of the mobile home building process; i.e., construction, plumbing, heating and electrical. Park considerations are included in ANSI A119.3 Standard for Mobile Home Parks [5]. These standards are developed using the consensus process by ANSI Committee A119 on Mobile Homes and Recreational Vehicles.

States that have legislated mobile home construction requirements have most frequently adopted ANSI A119.1 as a whole or have used it as a model upon which to base their standards. As of June 1, 1974, 45 States had adopted or were in the process of adopting ANSI A119.1 or portions thereof. An NBS publication by Cooke, Zelenka, and Tejuja [6] presents deviations various States have made in the ANSI A119.1 Standard when modifying it for use in their regulatory programs.

1.3.3 Enforcement Process. Enforcement of a mobile home standard is primarily the responsibility of the State in which the mobile home is manufactured and generally includes certification of the design by that State's regulatory agency and in-plant inspection to insure compliance to the approved design. Generally, when a mobile home is transported and sold in a State other than in which it was manufactured, standard compliance becomes the responsibility of the State in which it is sold and is subject to that State's regulatory process.

There are two basic enforcement programs which are used separately or in combination by the States. Some States set up mobile home agencies to enforce mobile home regulations while others utilize independent third-party organizations to perform such services in their behalf. A typical combination would be for the State to set up an in-house agency for plan certification while employing a third party to perform in-plant inspection. An NBS publication by Cooke, Tejuja, Dikkers and Zelenka [7] outlines the various programs in use by the 50 States as of early 1974.

## 2.0 MOBILE HOME PERFORMANCE DATA

2.1 MOBILE HOME PERFORMANCE DATA ACQUISITION. The three major mobile home performance data sources were: (1) data accumulated by HUD as a result of using mobile homes as temporary housing following Hurricane Agnes, (2) data collected from State regulatory agencies and federal sources, and (3) data resulting from the field inspection of Hurricane Agnes units, private sector units and units being used by other government agencies. These data bases are referred to as the HUD Sample, Private Sample and Field Sample.

2.1.1 HUD Sample. The Department of Housing and Urban Development purchased approximately 18,000 mobile homes that were used as temporary housing for victims of the Hurricane Agnes disaster which occurred in June 1972. The largest concentration of these mobile homes was in the Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania area and totaled approximately 12,500 units. The urgent need for mobile homes following the hurricane was such that units were purchased from manufacturers and dealers from as far away as Texas and Florida and shipped to Wilkes-Barre. In many instances, the exigencies of time precluded specifying that the mobile homes meet the requirements of standards such as ANSI A119.1 or the code of the State in which the home was purchased.

A large maintenance operation was established in Wilkes-Barre to make the units ready for occupancy and to maintain the units when occupied. The maintenance crews also refurbished homes between occupancies or prior to shipment to storage sites around the country.

Data for approximately 10,000 of the 12,500 units were brought to NBS from Wilkes-Barre on loan from HUD. Since it was not possible to evaluate data for the entire 10,000 units, a method of selecting a representative sample without bias was devised by the Statistical Engineering Section of the NBS Institute for Basic Standards. The resulting HUD Sample consisted of 2,881 randomly selected units chosen without regard to performance problems or attributes such as manufacturer, size, etc. Maintenance and refurbishment data were accumulated for these units.

This sample is unique since all the units were manufactured at approximately the same time (1971-1972) and were put into use under emergency conditions. The temporary nature of the mobile home parks and private site placements created problems that would not have been encountered under normal circumstances. The conditions were further complicated by the fact that the occupants were living in mobile homes by necessity and not by choice. In general, the mobile homes were treated as rental units with the HUD Maintenance Staff being called upon to perform all maintenance services. The mobile home performance data in the HUD Sample reflects a wide range of problems from routine maintenance to major component failures.

2.1.2 Private Sample. Acquisition of performance data on mobile homes from sources other than HUD was established as a basic requirement of the project.

States with large mobile home populations were selected to gain access to a quantity of mobile home performance data in an efficient manner. These agencies regulating mobile homes varied widely from State-to-State and were attached to building code, consumer affairs, community development, labor and motor vehicle organizations, etc. In addition to the State organizations, Federal agencies such as the Veterans Administration and Department of Defense, mobile home owners' organizations, privately owned mobile home parks with rental units, and various consumer groups were contacted. There were no attempts made to interview private mobile home owners on an individual basis. After a preliminary review of performance data available around the country, data from 14 sources listed in Table 1 were selected for detailed evaluation. Problem files for a total of 967 mobile home units were obtained from these sources making up the Private Sample.

2.1.3 Field Sample. Since the degree of problem detail obtained in Task I varied considerably, the field inspection of mobile homes was necessary to determine specific causes and consequence of the identified performance problems. A total of 257 units were inspected in the Field Sample and included mainly those used by HUD for temporary housing following the Hurricane Agnes disaster in addition to a small number of units from the private sector.

2.2 MOBILE HOME PERFORMANCE DATA CHARACTERISTICS. An attempt was made to gather all identifying attributes possible for each mobile home included in the three samples. Tables 2 through 5 summarize the State of manufacture, the year of manufacture, unit width data, and agency certifying seals for the units in the total combined sample.

With regard to the performance problems identified in the study, four major categories listed below were established to classify the problems. An additional miscellaneous category was used to tabulate a small number of problems of an undefined nature.

- A. Problems Related to deficiencies and inadequacies of the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes
- B. Problems Related to Mobile Home Enforcement Process
- C. Routine Maintenance Problems
- D. Mechanical Electrical Appliance Problems
- E. Miscellaneous Problems

This categorization of problems permits documentation of all mobile home performance problems obtained from the data sources or observed during the field inspections. Computer techniques are used to organize the data into tables (See Appendix A). Computer printouts showing the performance problem distribution are in Appendix B (HUD Sample), Appendix C (Private Sample), and Appendix D (Field Sample). The problem distribution in these four major categories for all data samples in percent of total problems is summarized in Table 6.

Table 7 shows the rank ordered distribution of problems relative to the five categories for the Private Sample data. The rank ordered problem distribution within each of the four major categories are shown in Tables 8 through 11.

Table 12 shows the rank ordered distribution of problems relative to the five categories for the Field Sample data. The rank ordered problem distribution within each of the four

major categories are shown in Tables 13 through 16.

Table 17 shows the rank ordered distribution of problems relative to the five categories for the HUD Sample data. The rank ordered problem distribution within each of the four major categories are shown in Tables 18 through 21.

**2.2.1 Problem Data Characteristics.** Since each of the three data samples exhibit unique problem distributions, as seen in Tables 6 through 21, it is necessary to consider the characteristics of the data in each sample in evaluating the severity of the various problems.

Since the mobile homes in the HUD Sample were generally treated as rental units by the occupants, a large portion of the problems were routine maintenance in nature of the type that a home owner would normally repair on his own rather than seeking professional assistance.

Private Sample data generally consisted of consumer complaints and the resulting on-site inspection reports of enforcement officials. The data would tend to be of a more severe nature than the HUD Sample since the mobile home owner would generally not go to the enforcement agency for assistance with problems of a routine maintenance nature. Also, enforcement official inspections generally concentrated on problems associated with code violations and enforcement program inadequacies.

The inspection procedures used in accumulating the Field Sample data were structured to concentrate on problems related to Standard violations and enforcement program inadequacies. Since most of the mobile homes were unoccupied at the time of the inspections, problems with appliances of a routine maintenance nature were less prominent.

The various characteristics of the three data samples should be considered in evaluating the problems discussed in Sections 3.0, 4.0 and 5.0 of this report.



### 3.0 EVALUATION OF PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE ANSI A119.1 STANDARD

3.1 CONSTRUCTION (PART B) - The following problems are taken from the data presented in Appendices B, C and D. The percentage of mobile homes in each sample which have the problem is tabulated along with the pertinent paragraphs of the 1974 and 1975 editions of the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes (NFPA 501B-1973 and 1974 editions). A discussion of the problem is included with recommendations for changes in the Standard and other phases of the mobile home supply process where appropriate.

#### 3.1.1 ROOF SYSTEM-RAIN LEAKS (RLWR)<sup>3/</sup>

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	17.4
Private	27.9
Field	40.1

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References (1974 and 1975)<sup>4/</sup>

*Principle No. 7. To provide against the entrance of water and winds at all joints, connections, and openings in exterior surfaces.*

*B7.1 Weather Resistance. Exterior covering shall be of moisture and weather resistive materials attached with corrosion resistant fasteners to resist wind and rain. Metal coverings shall be of corrosion resistant materials.*

Discussion - Roof membrane rain leaks were generally evidenced by staining of ceiling panels. The leaks appeared to be caused by one or more of the following factors:

- a. Flexibility of the metal roofing membrane.
- b. Lack of effective sealants.
- c. Inadequate joint constructions in the metal roofing.
- d. Flashing procedures at roof penetrations.
- e. Ineffective joint design details of roof-exterior wall interface.

Other factors impacting the severity of this problem include transportation induced forces and deflections, and improper site set-up and leveling procedures. Also, the roof leak problem can be aggravated by persons walking on the roof for purposes of repair or maintenance which can affect the integrity of the roof membrane joints. The ANSI A119.1 Standard states, in general performance terms, that the mobile home shall be moisture resistant. However, there is no way for enforcement officials to completely evaluate a mobile home design to determine the expected performance in this area.

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<sup>3/</sup> Symbol refers to computer code used to identify the problem (Appendices B, C and D).

<sup>4/</sup> Excerpted and reprinted with permission from NFPA 501B, Standard for Mobile Homes, Copyright 1973 and 1974, National Fire Protection Association, Boston, Massachusetts.

## Recommendations

1. A method of evaluation should be developed and included in the Standard if enforcement officials are to determine if the moisture resistant performance specified in B7.1 is provided by the manufacturer.
2. Manufacturers should provide the mobile home owner with instructions for routine preventative maintenance of the roof. This could include coating of all roof membrane joints at specified intervals.
3. There should be provided at least a one-year warranty on roof leakage.
4. Inspection for rain leaks should be part of a pre-occupancy inspection program and the area of any leaks should be repaired before occupancy of the unit is authorized.

### 3.1.2 PARTITION WALLS AND SIDEWALLS - FAILURE OF ATTACHMENT OF INTERIOR PANELING TO WALL FRAMING (INSSI.)

The higher percentage of this problem in the Field Sample may have been due to the frequent occurrence of water leaks causing wood panel buckling.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	15.2
Private	25.4
Field	38.1

## Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

### 1974

*B6.7 Interior Partition. Whenever an interior partition is designed to serve as a secondary structural member, it shall be constructed with adequate strength for the purpose intended.*

*B6.10 Design Load Deflections. When a structural assembly is subjected to total design live loads, the deflection shall not exceed the following:*

*Floor ..... L/240*

*Roof and Ceiling ..... L/180 (see Appendix II)*

*Sidewalls ..... L/180*

*Where L = the clear span between supports or two times the length of a cantilever.*

### 1975

*B6.7 Interior Walls. Interior walls shall be constructed with structural capacity adequate for the intended purpose and shall be capable of resisting a horizontal load of not less than five pounds per square foot.*

B6.10 Design Load Deflection. When a structural assembly is subjected to total design live loads, the deflection for structural framing members shall not exceed the following:

Floor ..... L/240

Roof and Ceiling ..... L/180 (See Appendix, Part B)

Headers, Beams, Girders ..... L/180 (Vertical Loads Only)

Where L = the clear span between supports or two times the length of a cantilever.

Discussion - This problem represents a failure of the attachment of the wood wall paneling to wall framing. Field inspection revealed that paneling is often attached with smooth staples which appear to provide inadequate fastening strength. The use of adhesive attachment in conjunction with staples was seldom found in the field investigation, and when it was encountered, continuous glue lines between the paneling and studs were rarely observed. The use of 1/8 inch and 3/16 inch thickness interior wood paneling provides questionable flexural rigidity between wall studs. Field observations indicated that some of the paneling appeared susceptible to dimensional changes due to moisture which could account for the buckling observed in conjunction with rain leaks.

The structural function of interior wall paneling is to aid in resisting forces due to transportation, site set-up, wind, and occupancy. These data bring into question the adequacy of the wall construction in resisting these forces; especially since the ANSI A119.1 Standard does not provide specific design criteria for transportation and site set-up.

The ANSI A119.1 Standard does not adequately define performance criteria that would insure successful attachment of paneling to the framing members. The ANSI A119.1-1975 was improved to require interior walls to be designed for 5 psf horizontal load; however, the sidewall deflection limit of L/180 in the 1974 edition (B6.10) was deleted in 1975.

#### Recommendations

1. B6.10 should be modified to again incorporate a deflection limit on walls subjected to design loads. Consideration should be given to reimposing the L/180 limit as in ANSI A119.1-1974 or adopting L/240 as required in paragraph 601-11e of FHA Minimum Property Standards [8].
2. The effects of wind loads and forces resulting from transportation and site set-up should be studied to develop additional design criteria for wall design.
3. Adhesive bonding should be used with mechanical fasteners in attaching wood paneling to the wall framing.

#### 3.1.3 EXTERIOR WALLS - RAIN LEAKS (EXWR)

The high occurrence of window leaks (paragraph 3.1.5) and door leaks (paragraph 3.1.6) in the Private Sample should also be considered in evaluating these data.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	15.9
Private	6.4
Field	14.4



Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

*B7.1 Weather Resistance. Exterior covering shall be of moisture and weather resistive materials attached with corrosion resistant fasteners to resist wind and rain. Metal coverings shall be of corrosion resistant materials.*

Discussion - Penetration of rain water is the predominate problem with exterior walls. These leaks occurred through the exterior siding and at windows, doors, and other penetrations. The rain leaks at windows and doors occurred at the juncture with the exterior wall. Rain leaks through windows and doors are discussed in paragraphs 3.1.5 and 3.1.6. The usual manufacturing procedure is to attach the siding material to the wall framing, cut out openings for windows and doors and install windows and doors over the exterior siding. Caulking must be used where the frame of these components mate with the siding in order to prevent rain water penetration.

Lack of effective sealing of joints in exterior walls can be caused by:

1. Excessive distortion of the walls due to transportation and set-up. The resulting differential movement between the window/door frame and exterior wall covering can disturb the caulking seal applied in the factory.
2. Manufacturing procedures of installing window and door frames over exterior siding which is not good flashing practice.
3. Poor workmanship characterized by improper application of sealant, the omission of sealant in some areas around frames, etc.
4. Inferior caulking that becomes brittle and cracks in a relatively short time.

Recommendations

1. A water penetration test procedure should be established for exterior wall assemblies similar to that adopted for windows (MHMA Specification 1-71-Rev. 1973). The test should include simulation of the effects of transportation.
2. The use of sealants between components of wall assemblies should be required to meet one or more of the following Federal Specifications:

TT-S-00230  
TT-S-001657  
TT-S-001543A  
TT-S-00227E

3. Paragraph B7.1 of ANSI A119.1 should be revised as follows:

*B7.1 Exterior covering and component joints shall be of moisture and weather resistive materials attached with corrosion resistant fasteners to resist wind and rain. Metal coverings shall be of corrosion resistant materials.*

3.1.4 EXTERIOR WALL SYSTEM - FAILURE OF ATTACHMENT OF EXTERIOR COVERING TO WALL FRAMING (EXSS1.)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	6.9
Private	12.0
Field	17.1

Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

*B6.6 Walls. The walls shall be of sufficient strength to withstand the load requirements as defined in 6.3.1, 6.3.2 and 6.4 of this Part, without exceeding the deflections as*

specified in 6.10. The connections between the bearing walls, floor, and roof framework members shall be fabricated in such a manner as to provide support for the material used to enclose the mobile home and to provide for transfer of all lateral and vertical loads to the floor and chassis.

Discussion - Typical of these problems was pulling of the fastener head through the metal siding and loosening of the fasteners. These problems could be related to excessive vibration and racking during transportation and site set-up of the unit. Wind induced forces could also cause connection loosening and fastener pull through problems.

Recommendation - A research study should be initiated to investigate the acceleration forces and stresses induced by transportation and site set-up in mobile homes. A study of wind effects on exterior wall connections, over an extended period of time, should also be initiated. The results of these studies would form the basis for the development of more realistic design criteria for incorporation into the current Standard.

### 3.1.5 WINDOWS - RAIN LEAKS (WNWR)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	2.7
Private	13.9
Field	3.9

### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

#### 1974

*B7.1 Weather Resistance. Exterior covering shall be of moisture and weather resistive materials attached with corrosion resistant fasteners to resist wind and rain. Metal coverings shall be of corrosion resistant materials.*

*B8.5.1 Windows. All windows shall comply with requirements set forth in Table B-2 and, in addition, shall meet the requirements for windows as detailed in the "Window Specifications for Utilization in Mobile and Factory-Built Homes (MHMA Spec. No. 1-71 - Rev. 1972).*

#### 1975

*B7.1 Same as 1974.*

*B8.5.1 Windows. All windows shall meet the requirements for windows as detailed in the Window Specifications for Utilization in Mobile and Factory-Built Housing, (MHMA Spec. No. 1-71-Rev. 1973).*

Discussion - These problems are concerned with the penetration of rain water through windows. Rain leaks at the juncture of the window frame and the wall are discussed in 3.1.3. The referenced Mobile Home Manufacturers Association (MHMA) Spec No. 1-71 includes a wind-driven rain test which appears adequate in evaluating window performance. This specification was first included in the 1973 edition of ANSI A119.1. A large majority of the mobile homes in this study were 1972 models, or older, and may have used windows which did not meet the MHMA Specification.

Recommendation - Use of windows which meet the latest revision of MHMA Spec. No. 1-71 may alleviate the rain leak problem.

### 3.1.6 EXTERIOR DOORS - RAIN LEAKS (DEWR)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	3.2
Private	13.0
Field	3.1

Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

*B7.1 Weather Resistance. Exterior covering shall be of moisture and weather resistive materials attached with corrosion resistant fasteners to resist wind and rain. Metal coverings shall be of corrosion resistant materials.*

Discussion - This problem concerns the penetration of rain water through exterior doors. Rain leaks at the juncture of the door frame and the exterior wall are discussed in 3.1.3. ANSI A119.1-1975 does not include a wind-driven rain test for exterior doors. MHMA Spec. 3-74 "Exterior Passage Door Specifications for Utilization in Mobile and Factory Built Housing" is weak in the area of water penetration as indicated by the following from paragraph 1.4.4:

"No leakage shall pass interior face of the test specimen at a test pressure of 9 psf when tested in accordance with ASTM E-331. Note: The development of this standard was primarily instituted to answer energy conservation requirements. Insufficient time to establish further water penetration criteria was allowed; therefore, the MHMA Door Subcommittee is presently effecting further testing and criteria for revision to this standard at a later date."

Recommendation - MHMA Spec. 3-74 appears to be a step in the right direction. Work on the development of additional water penetration criteria to augment this specification should be undertaken.

3.1.7 FLOOR SYSTEM - INADEQUATE BOTTOMBOARD WEATHER AND RODENT RESISTANCE (FLWR, FLRR, PREQ5., HGPG1.)

Sample	No. of Problems*
HUD	129
Private	290
Field	127

\*Table represents a summation of problems in the Construction, Plumbing and Heating Parts of A119.1 relative to bottomboard durability.

Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References (1974 and 1975)

*B7.1 Weather Resistance. Exterior covering shall be of moisture and weather resistive materials attached with corrosion resistant fasteners to resist wind and rain. Metal coverings shall be of corrosion resistant materials.*

*B7.4 Rodent Resistance. Exterior surfaces shall be sealed to resist the entrance of rodents.*

*C5.2.5 Rodent Resistance. All exterior openings around piping and equipment shall be sealed to resist the entrance of rodents.*

*D5.1.1.1 Rodent Resistance. All exterior openings around piping, ducts, plenums or vents shall be sealed to resist the entrance of rodents.*

Discussion - The problems grouped in this category concern penetrations in the bottomboard material (underside covering material) which affects the weather and rodent resistance of the mobile home. As illustrated in the referenced paragraphs of the ANSI A119.1 Standard, Part B (Construction), Part C (Plumbing) and Part D (Heating) contain essentially the same requirement against rodent penetration. A summation of these problems for the three samples represents 7.2% of all ANSI A119.1 related problems.

The failure of the bottomboard barrier could lead to penetration of the underside of the home by wind, rain, rodents, insects and dust. The low tear and puncture strength characteristics of most bottomboard materials presently being used allows them to be easily damaged. In many



cases, the attachment of the bottomboard material to the main floor frame failed, possibly as a result of low "wet strength" or due to forces imposed during transportation and site set-up.

The referenced ANSI A119.1 Standard paragraphs give the required performance of the bottomboard in general terms without specifying methods for enforcement officials to determine if the performance of a material is acceptable. This problem can be attributed to the Standard which does not provide specific performance requirements for the strength and durability of the bottomboard along with methods to evaluate the adequacy of the barrier.

#### Recommendations

1. The bottomboard construction of mobile homes should be upgraded.
2. Performance requirements for mobile home bottomboard materials and attachment methods should be developed and incorporated in the ANSI A119.1 Standard. These requirements should include tear resistance, puncture resistance, wet strength and water penetration resistance.

#### 3.1.8 EXTERIOR WALLS - CORROSION OF EXTERIOR FASTENERS (EXDR)

Exterior fasteners were routinely inspected in the Field Sample Survey. Mobile home occupants (HUD and Private Samples) did not generally consider this a major problem.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	1.3
Field	49.4

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

*B7.1 Weather Resistance. Exterior covering shall be of moisture and weather resistive materials attached with corrosion resistant fasteners to resist wind and rain. Metal coverings shall be of corrosion resistant materials.*

Discussion - In many cases, corrosion of exterior fasteners were noted on mobile homes less than two years old. While this initially may be only an aesthetic problem, it could eventually lead to a loss of the structural attachment of the exterior covering. The ANSI A119.1 Standard specifies "corrosion resistant fasteners;" however, it gives no level of performance for enforcement officials to evaluate the adequacy of a proposed fastener.

#### Recommendations

1. The ANSI A119.1 Standard should include performance specifications that would insure long-term durability of exterior fasteners.
2. The specification should be such that hot-dip galvanized, electro-galvanized, aluminized steel, stainless steel, double cadmium plated, aluminum screws, or any other corrosion-resistant fastener type could be considered for use by the manufacturers.

### 3.1.9 ROOF SYSTEM - FAILURE OF ATTACHMENT OF CEILING MATERIAL TO TRUSS (RFSS4.)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	0.1
Private	6.3
Field	--

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References (1974 and 1975)

Principle No. 3. *To provide structural strength and rigidity sufficient for design loads, both in transit and on site.*

B5.3 Structural Analysis. *The strength and rigidity of the component parts and/or the integrated structure shall be determined by engineering analysis or by suitable load tests to simulate the actual loads and conditions of application that occur on site.*

Discussion - The loss of attachment between ceiling material and roof trusses occurred almost totally in the Private Sample. This problem can be related to transportation forces, site set-up and occupancy. Another contributing factor would be the excessive occurrence of roof rain leaks and the resulting water damage to ceiling material which generally exhibits a lack of wet strength. Except for the referenced paragraphs which call for good engineering design, ANSI A119.1 does not give specific design criteria for the attachment.

#### Recommendations

1. The susceptibility of mobile home roofs to rain leaks should be reduced which would help alleviate the incidence of ceiling material attachment failure.
2. Results from a study of the effects of transportation and site set-up on mobile homes could be used to develop design criteria for the ceiling system.

### 3.1.10 ROOF SYSTEM - EXCESSIVE METAL MEMBRANE DEFLECTION AND ROOF RUMBLE (RDEF)

As expected, these data are predominantly in the Private Sample where mobile home owners were unhappy with the excessive noise. The HUD Sample units were occupied on a temporary basis while the majority of the Field Sample units were unoccupied.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	4.7
Field	0.4

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References (1974 and 1975)

Principal No. 3. *To provide structural strength and rigidity sufficient for design loads, both in transit and on site.*

B5.3. Structural Analysis. *The strength and rigidity of the component parts and/or the integrated structure shall be determined by engineering analysis or by suitable load tests to simulate the actual loads and conditions of application that occur on site.*

Discussion - This problem primarily consisted of excessive noise or "roof rumble" during windy weather conditions. The basic cause of the problem is the lack of rigidity of the metal roof membrane. Typical roof construction consists of a sheet metal installed over the wood trusses attached only around the outside perimeter edges of the mobile home. This method of attachment allows deflection of the roof membrane between trusses under the oscillating wind conditions. A sheathing material and/or insulation is sometimes placed between the metal membrane and the roof trusses. Roof rumble occurs when the metal roofing "slaps" against the roof trusses or sheathing material or the metal itself "oil cans" under wind loading. While walking on the roof is not recommended, it may be necessary to do so when performing routine maintenance. This could damage the metal membrane because of its lack of rigidity between roof trusses.

#### Recommendations

1. Establish criteria to limit the deflection of metal roofing membrane between trusses. This would impart rigidity to the membrane and greatly reduce the occurrence of "roof rumble."
2. The manufacturer should alert the mobile home owner to the fact that "roof rumble" may occur and caution against walking on the roof.

#### 3.1.11 FLOOR SYSTEM - FAILURE OF ATTACHMENT OF DECKING TO FLOOR JOISTS (FASS1.)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	0.1
Private	3.8
Field	--

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

1974

B6.9 Floors. Floor assemblies shall be designed in accordance with accepted engineering practice to support a uniform live load of 40 lb/ft<sup>2</sup>, plus the dead load of the materials. In addition (but not simultaneously), floors shall be able to support a 200-pound concentrated load on a 2-inch diameter disc at the most critical location with a maximum deflection not to exceed 1/8 inch relative to floor framing.

1975

#### B6.9 Floors

- (a) Floor assemblies shall be designed in accordance with accepted engineering practice standards to support a minimum uniform live load of 40 lb/ft<sup>2</sup> plus the dead load of the materials. In addition (but not simultaneously), floors shall be able to support a 200-pound concentrated load on a two-inch diameter disc at the most critical location with the maximum deflection not to exceed 1/8 inch relative to floor framing. Perimeter joists of more than six inches depth shall be stabilized against overturning from superimposed loads as follows: at ends by solid blocking not less than two-inch thickness by full depth of joists, or by connecting to a continuous header not less than two inch thickness and not less than the depth of the joist with connecting device; at eight feet maximum intermediate spacing by solid blocking or by wood cross-bridging of not less than one inch by three inches, metal cross-bridging of equal strength, or by other approved methods.



- (b) Wood floors or subfloors in kitchens, bathrooms (including toilet compartments), laundry rooms, water heater compartments, and any other areas subject to excessive moisture shall be moisture resistant or shall be made moisture resistant by sealing or by an overlay of nonabsorbent material applied with water-resistant adhesive.

Discussion - This problem is concerned with inadequate attachment of the decking to the floor joists. Attachment is generally by staples or nails and adhesive bonding. The fasteners often pull through particle board floor decking commonly used in mobile homes, especially if it should become water soaked from plumbing or rain leaks. The requirements as presented for floors in the referenced ANSI A119.1 Standard paragraphs are consistent with most codes and standards that exist for conventional housing. However, conventional housing is not subject to the dynamic forces of transportation and site set-up that are imposed on mobile homes. Therefore, consideration for these special conditions should be made during the design process. As presently written, the Standard does not provide design criteria for these special load conditions.

#### Recommendations

1. Develop design criteria for floors which take into account the effects of transportation and site set-up. This could result from a program to determine the magnitude of dynamic forces to which mobile homes are subjected during transit and set-up.
2. A performance criteria should be developed using these measured dynamic loads to assure adequate attachment strength for floor decking to floor joists.
3. A test procedure could be developed and specified so that regulating agencies can evaluate compliance with the criteria.

#### 3.1.12 DOUBLEWIDE MISALIGNMENT (RFSS5.)

There were no doublewide units in the HUD and Field Sample Data.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	2.9
Field	--

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

Principle No. 7 (Part B). To provide against the entrance of water and wind at all joints, connections, and openings in exterior surfaces.

Discussion - Misalignment of the two sections forming a doublewide mobile home generally resulted in a rain water leak.

This problem can be attributed primarily to two causes: (1) failure of the manufacturer to hold dimensional tolerances during the fabrication phase, and (2) improper leveling and blocking of the two halves during site set-up. Except for general requirements of Principle No. 7, the ANSI A119.1 Standard does not include guidance for dimensional tolerance requirements to be used by the manufacturer in the production of doublewide units. ANSI A119.3 Standard for Mobile Home Parks [5] does not include dimensional tolerance requirements for mobile home set-up.

## Recommendations

1. The ANSI A119.1 Standard should include a section on dimensional tolerances of mobile home construction with particular attention given to doublewide units.
2. A mobile home installation guide should be supplied with each mobile home by the manufacturer.
3. The ANSI A119 Committee on Mobile Homes should undertake further study of the installation problems.

Note: In response to this need, ANSI Committee A119 has established a new Sectional Committee on Mobile Home Installation with the following scope, "to develop standards or recommend practices for the proper placement of mobile homes on any lot, covering such items as piers, skirting, removal of running gear and any additional provisions for tiedowns and connections to utilities not covered in either the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes or the ANSI A119.3 Standard for Mobile Home Parks." The successful completion of this effort should help alleviate this problem with doublewides which are providing an ever increasing share of the mobile home market.

### 3.1.13 ROOF SYSTEM - CUTTING STRUCTURAL ROOF COMPONENTS TO ALLOW FOR INSTALLATION OF VENT PIPES OR STACKS (RLCC)

Where possible, roof trusses over the furnace were inspected in the field study. The mobile home occupant would not generally know of this problem as evidenced by the low frequency of occurrence in the HUD and Private Samples.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	0.3
Field	1.9

### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References (1974 and 1975)

*B5.2 Construction. All construction methods shall be in conformance with accepted engineering practices to insure durable, livable, and safe housing. Exposed metal structural members shall be protected to resist corrosion.*

*B5.3 Structural Analysis. The strength and rigidity of the component parts and/or the integrated structure shall be determined by engineering analysis or by suitable load tests to simulate the actual loads and conditions of application that occur on site.*

Discussion - This problem was observed over furnace compartments where roof trusses were cut to allow for installation of roof jacks. Even though there were a small number of instances, it is serious enough to warrant a revision in the Standard. The basic cause of this problem was a result of poor design of the mobile home and/or inadequate plant inspection. Although the referenced ANSI A119.1 paragraphs cover this type of violation in a general sense, it is believed that there should be specific wording in the Standard that would prevent the cutting of major structural roof components without justification by engineering analysis.

Recommendation - Add the following requirement to ANSI A119.1:

"Cutting of roof truss components for passage of electrical, plumbing or mechanical systems are not permitted without justification by engineering analysis."



### 3.1.14 TIEDOWNS - IMPROPERLY LOCATED BETWEEN ROOF TRUSSES (TIDN2.)

Inspection for this problem was possible only in the field inspection study.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	--
Field	1.0

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

*86.5.1 Tiedowns. All mobile homes shall have tiedowns with provisions for distributing the load of these tiedowns and provisions for the attachment to ground anchors so as to resist wind overturning and sliding as imposed by the respective design loads of this part.*

Discussion - It was noted in the field inspection task that over-the-roof hurricane straps were sometimes located between roof trusses and not at a truss where a path of load transfer from wall to wall is provided.

ANSI A119.1-1975 does not specifically address this point other than calling for good design. The proposed Tentative Interim Admendment (TIA) on Windstorm Protection for the ANSI A119.1 Standard has the following requirement:

"6.6.1.2(c) When continuous straps are provided as vertical ties, such ties shall be positioned at rafters and studs."

Recommendation - Adoption of Windstorm Protection TIA should alleviate this problem.

3.2 PLUMBING SYSTEMS (PART C) - The following problems are taken from the data presented in Appendices B, C and D. The percentage of mobile homes in each sample with the problem is tabulated along with the pertinent paragraphs of the 1974 and 1975 editions of the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes (NFPA 501B-1973 and 1974 editions). A discussion of the problem is included with recommendations for changes in the Standard and other phases of the mobile home supply process where appropriate.

### 3.2.1 QUALITY OF FIXTURES - DURABILITY OF FAUCET ASSEMBLIES (PFGRI.)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	15.6
Private	11.1
Field	13.6

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

##### 1974

*C6.1 Minimum Standards. Materials, fixtures, or devices used or entering into the construction of plumbing systems in any mobile home shall be free from defects and shall conform to approved standards or the applicable standards listed in the Appendix of this Part, Table C-1.*

##### 1975

*C6.1 Minimum Standards. Materials, fixtures, or devices used or entering into the construction of plumbing systems in any mobile home shall be free from defects and shall conform to approved standards.*

Note: See Appendix for Reference Table for Standards on Plumbing System Components.

Discussion - The majority of these problems concerned early faucet failures requiring replacement. The replacement of faucet washers (routine maintenance) is not included in these data. The ANSI A119.1 Standard is deficient with regards to specifying a minimum quality of faucet; therefore, a large percentage of faucet assemblies did not perform adequately.

#### Recommendations

1. The ANSI A119.1 Standard should include performance criteria on faucet assemblies that would insure the owner of some useful life (in years).
2. The Appendix to Part C of ANSI A119.1 should include acceptable durability standards for faucet assemblies.
3. A requirement for permanently marking the faucet assemblies with the manufacturers' name and model number should be adopted to enable enforcement officials to check for compliance.

#### 3.2.2 TOILET FLUSHING DEVICES - REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT OF TOILET FLUSHING DEVICES (T01L2.)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	5.9
Private	5.6
Field	5.4

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

C9.2.1.2 Toilet flushing devices shall be designed to replace the water seal in the bowl after each operation. Flush valves, flushometer valves, and ball cocks shall operate automatically to shut off at the end of each flush or when the tank is filled to operating capacity.

Discussion - The general quality of toilet assemblies installed by mobile home manufacturers appears to be equivalent to those used in conventional housing. When the effects of transportation are considered, however, these data indicate that the toilet flushing device may not be adequate for the forces and vibrations encountered.

#### Recommendations

1. The effect of transport induced forces on plumbing fixtures including toilet flushing devices should be examined in an overall study of transportation induced forces on mobile homes.
2. From these studies, performance criteria could be developed for plumbing fixtures (including toilet flushing devices) that would insure the owner of the mobile home reduced maintenance costs and extended life for these devices.

### 3.2.3 TOILET - LOOSE TOILET TO FLOOR CONNECTIONS (TØIL5.)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	4.1
Private	8.2
Field	9.3

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

##### 1974

C9.2.1.5 Floor Connection. Toilets shall be securely bolted to the floor by means of an approved flange or other approved fitting. Bolts and screws, when used, shall be of solid brass or other corrosive-resistant material and shall be not less than 1/4 inch in diameter. A watertight seal shall be made between the toilet and flange or other approved fitting by use of a gasket or sealing compound.

##### 1975

C9.2.1.5 Floor Connection. Toilets shall be securely bolted to an approved flange or other approved fitting which is secured to the floor by means of corrosion-resistant plated screws. The bolts shall be of solid brass or other corrosion-resistant material and shall be not less than 1/4 inch in diameter. A watertight seal shall be made between the toilet and flange or other approved fitting by use of a gasket or sealing compound. (See also Paragraph 6.9(b) of Part B.)

Discussion - This problem concerns the connection of the toilet assembly to the floor of the mobile home. The toilets frequently become loose and require tightening or seal replacement. In some cases, this looseness resulted in waste water leakage (which can cause deterioration of the bathroom floor) and the release of sewer gases and odors into the home. Since toilets are normally tightened down on the seal in the factory, it is likely that the vibrations due to transportation and set-up account for the loosening of many connections. This toilet connection method is the same as that used in conventional housing; however, mobile homes are subjected to these additional transit induced forces which do not appear to be adequately taken into consideration during the design and fabrication process.

#### Recommendations

1. The effect of transport induced forces on the floor connection of the toilet should be included in an overall study of transportation forces on mobile homes.
2. The feasibility of transporting the mobile home with the toilet loose and temporarily shimmed to be tightened after set-up should be considered.
3. Tightening of all plumbing fixtures should be part of a pre-occupancy inspection.
4. The following clarifying statement should be added to the Standard:

"Attachment to Structure. Plumbing fixtures shall be securely attached to the mobile home to resist transportation, set-up and normal use forces. Piping shall not be used to support the weight of the fixtures."

### 3.2.4 WATERTIGHTNESS OF TUB/SHOWER ENCLOSURES - WATER LEAKAGE AT JOINTS OF SHOWER ENCLOSURES (SHRR3.)

This problem could not readily be evaluated in the field study since unoccupied mobile homes were generally inspected.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	1.7
Private	13.8
Field	2.3

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference

##### 1974

C9.2.2.1 - Each shower stall shall be provided with an approved watertight receptor with sides and back extending 1 inch above the finished dam or threshold. In no case shall the depth of a shower receptor be less than 2 inches or more than 9 inches measured from the top of the finished dam or threshold to the top of the drain. The wall area in shower compartments shall be constructed of smooth, noncorrosive, and nonabsorbent waterproof materials to a height not less than 6 feet above the floor level. Such walls shall form a watertight joint with each other and with the receptor or shower floor. The floor shall slope uniformly to the drain at not less than one-fourth nor more than one-half inch per foot.

##### 1975

C9.2.2.1 - Each compartment stall shall be provided with an approved watertight receptor with sides and back extending 1 inch above the finished dam or threshold. In no case shall the depth of a shower receptor be less than 2 inches or more than 9 inches measured from the top of the finished dam or threshold to the top of the drain. The wall area shall be constructed of smooth, noncorrosive, and nonabsorbent waterproof materials to a height not less than 6 feet above the compartment floor level. Such walls shall form a watertight joint with each other and with the receptor or shower floor. The floor of the compartment shall slope uniformly to the drain at not less than one-fourth nor more than one-half inch per foot.

Note: See also Appendix to Part B on Selection of Material and Installation of Wood Product Based Wall Surfacing for Tub and Shower Enclosures.

Discussion - The problem of leaking shower enclosures can be attributed primarily to the breakdown of the moisture seal at corners, edges and joints of the enclosure material. The 1975 edition of the ANSI A119.1 Standard includes a new appendix that specifies material and installation requirements for wood product based wall surfacing materials for tub and shower enclosures. However, this new appendix does not include specific requirements relative to the materials to use when caulking and sealing corners and edges to prevent water leakage. Even if shower enclosure joints are sealed against moisture in the factory, transportation and set-up forces can damage the joints causing leakage. Aging of sealants is also a concern.



## Recommendations

1. The ANSI A119.1 Standard should be amended to include the use of the sealants meeting Federal Specification Nos. TT-S-00230, TT-S-001543A, and TT-S-00227E when the design of a shower stall enclosure requires sealing.
2. A pre-occupancy check should include an evaluation of the seals of shower enclosure joints.

### 3.2.5 WATERTIGHTNESS OF JOINT AT DRAIN - SHOWER DRAIN LEAKAGE (SHRS2.)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	4.2
Private	3.7
Field	3.5

## Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

### 1974

C9.2.2.2 *The joint around the drain connection and around the toilet outlet in combination compartments shall be made watertight by a flange, clamping ring, or other approved or listed means.*

C14.4 *Shower Stalls. Nonmetallic shower stalls and receptors shall be tested for leaks prior to being covered by finish material. Each pan shall be filled with water to the top of the dam for not less than 15 minutes.*

### 1975

C9.2.2.2 *The joint around the drain connection shall be made watertight by a flange, clamping ring, or other approved listed means.*

C14.4 *Shower Compartments. Nonmetallic shower compartments and receptors shall be tested for leaks prior to being covered by finish material. Each pan shall be filled with water to the top of the dam for not less than 15 minutes.*

Discussion - This general problem may be related to forces or vibrations induced as a result of transportation and set-up. The connections used are similar to those used in conventional housing.

## Recommendations

1. The effect of dynamic loads on plumbing piping connections should be included in an overall study of transportation and set-up forces on mobile homes.
2. A pre-occupancy check should include an evaluation of the tightness of the plumbing piping system.

### 3.2.6 PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENT: FREEZING OF WATER SUPPLY PIPING (PREQ4.)

Most of these problems occurred in HUD Agnes units (HUD and Field Samples).

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	3.3
Private	0.1
Field	4.7

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

*C5.2.4 Freezing. All piping and fixtures subject to freezing temperatures shall be insulated or protected to prevent freezing under normal occupancy.*

Discussion - The predominance of these data in the HUD and Field Samples indicated that conditions unique to the HUD Wilkes-Barre operation may be responsible for many of these problems. In many cases, it is known that due to the emergency conditions following the Agnes disaster, some mobile homes awaiting occupancy were unheated resulting in freezing of pipes. A contributing factor was the difficulty in draining the water supply and drain systems. Also, there were malfunctions of heat tape which allowed piping within the floor cavity to freeze. Cases of inadequate insulation were noted but the HUD procured mobile homes may have been manufactured for southern climates and not for Central Pennsylvania.

#### Recommendations

1. The following sentence should be added to Section C5.2.4:

"The plumbing system shall be designed for convenient drainage of both the water supply and drain systems."

2. The plan review and plant inspection aspects of the enforcement process should be tightened to insure that plumbing piping is adequately insulated for the intended climate.
3. There is a potential weakness in the mobile home design where reliance is place on heat tape to prevent freezing of plumbing pipe. Heat tapes wear out requiring periodic replacement and the typical mobile home occupant normally will not be alerted to the failure until pipes are frozen.

### 3.2.7 VENT TERMINAL - VENT CAPS - REMOVAL POTENTIAL (VVT3.)

Vent pipe terminations on roofs were routinely inspected during the field study. Mobile home occupants would not normally be aware of the problem.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	0.1
Field	7.4

## Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

### 1974

C13.5.3 Vent Caps. All vent caps shall be of a removable type to permit testing under Paragraph 14.2.

### 1975

C13.7 Vent Caps. Vent caps, if provided, shall be of the removable type (without removing the flashing from the roof) where required to perform the tests under Paragraph 14.2.1 and 14.2.2 or when the vent is used as a clean out.

Discussion - These data are related to the necessity of removing permanent flashing from around roof penetrations in order to test or maintain plumbing vent systems as required in C14.2. The 1975 revision requires that vent caps be the removable type "without removing the flashing from the roof" which is an improvement.

Recommendation - For testing and maintenance of the mobile home plumbing systems (according to C14), it is important that plumbing vents be identified. The following addition to Section C13.7 should be considered:

"When vent caps used for roof space ventilation are identical to the vent caps used for the plumbing system, plumbing system caps shall be identified with permanent markings."

3.3 HEATING SYSTEMS (PART D) - The following problems are taken from the data presented in Appendices B, C and D. The percentage of mobile homes in each sample with the problem is tabulated along with the pertinent paragraphs of the 1974 and 1975 editions of the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes (NFPA 501B-1973 and 1974 editions). A discussion of the problem is included with recommendations for changes in the Standard and other phases of the mobile home supply process where appropriate.

#### 3.3.1 APPLIANCES - QUESTIONABLE LOCATION OF FURNACE THERMOSTAT (HAIN1.)

The location of the thermostat was routinely checked in the field study. Mobile home occupants generally did not recognize this as a problem.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	0.4
Field	8.6

## Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

Not covered in ANSI A119.1-1974 or 1975.

Discussion - This category involved the location of furnace thermostats on walls adjacent to the furnace. In some cases, the thermostat was attached to a wall common to the furnace compartment or on an exterior wall. This proximity to the furnace or to a cold exterior wall has an adverse effect on the operation of the thermostatic control.

Recommendation - Add the following requirement to ANSI A119.1:

"The furnace thermostat shall be placed a minimum of three (3) feet from the vertical edge of the furnace compartment door. It shall not be located on an exterior wall or on a wall separating the furnace compartment from a habitable room."

3.4 ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS (PART E) - The following problems are taken from the data presented in Appendices B, C and D. The percentage of mobile homes in each sample with the problem is listed along with the pertinent paragraphs of the 1974 and 1975 editions of the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes (NFPA 501B - 1973 and 1974 editions). A discussion of the problem is included with recommendations for changes in the Standard and other phases of the mobile home supply process where appropriate.

3.4.1 WIRING METHODS - FASTENING BOXES, FITTINGS, CABINETS (EWFB)

Boxes were routinely inspected for tightness in the field study. Mobile home occupants would not generally recognize this as a problem (Private and HUD Samples).

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	5.6
Field	26.8

Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

*E8.13 - Boxes, fittings and cabinets shall be securely fastened in place. Exception: Snap-in type boxes or boxes provided with special wall or ceiling brackets that securely fasten boxes in walls and ceilings may be used (E11.5 in 1974).*

Discussion - The basic problem was that switch boxes, duplex outlet boxes and boxes that serviced ceiling fixtures were not adequately attached to their surroundings. Where mechanical fastenings of boxes to wall paneling was used (screws, nails, or staples) and the wall paneling was less than 1/4 inch thick, the paneling did not offer a sufficient thickness of material to adequately anchor the boxes. Where snap-in boxes were used, the clearance between box and paneling becomes critical and in the majority of cases these clearances were excessive resulting in inadequately anchored boxes.

Loose ceiling fixtures were noted where snap-in type boxes were used in vegetable fiber-board ceiling materials. Some of these ceiling materials do not have the necessary degree of structural integrity to provide proper anchorage for snap-in type boxes or mechanically fastened boxes. As in the case of snap-in boxes anchored to wall paneling, the dimensions of the cutouts into which the box fits are critical. The cutout dimensions are specially critical when vegetable fiberboard ceiling materials are used.

Another possible cause for the loosening of the mechanical fasteners used to attach boxes and fittings are the vibrations induced during transportation of the mobile home.

These observed problems can be related to an inadequacy in the ANSI A119.1 Standard that simply states that "boxes, fittings and cabinets shall be securely fastened in place," and does not define "securely fastened in place" or indicate how it can be evaluated in the enforcement process.



## Recommendations

1. A solution to this problem could be to adopt the National Electrical Code (N.E.C.) requirements for support of boxes that require attachment to structural members directly, or to approved metal or wooden braces that are attached to structural members. The pertinent paragraph in N.E.C. is 370-13 "Supports" which states that:

"Boxes shall be securely and rigidly fastened to the surface upon which they are mounted, or securely and rigidly embedded in concrete or masonry. Boxes shall be supported from a structural member of the building either directly or by using a substantial and approved metal or wooden brace, or shall be supported as is otherwise provided in this Section. If of wood, the brace shall not be less than one-inch thickness. If of metal, it shall be corrosion-resistant and shall not be less than No. 24 MSG.

Where mounted in new walls in which no structural members are provided or in existing walls in previously occupied buildings, boxes not over 100 cubic inches in size, specifically approved for the purpose, shall be affixed with approved anchors or clamps so as to provide a rigid and secure installation."

2. An alternative to adoption of the N.E.C. prescriptive requirement would be to develop a performance specification giving strength and rigidity requirements for box and fitting attachments to ceiling and wall components.

### 3.4.2 LIGHTING FIXTURES - DURABILITY OF LIGHTING FIXTURES (EXUR)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	3.5
Private	5.5
Field	4.7

## Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

### 1974

*E5.1 - Electrical materials, devices, appliances, fittings and other equipment installed, intended for use in, or attached to the mobile home shall be listed by a nationally recognized testing agency and shall be connected in an approved manner when in service. Facilities shall be provided to securely fasten appliances when the mobile home is in transit (see Section 23 for provisions on grounding).*

### 1975

*E7.1 - Electrical materials, devices, appliances, fittings and other equipment installed, intended for use in, or attached to the mobile home shall be approved for the application and shall be connected in an approved manner when in service. Facilities shall be provided to securely fasten appliances when the mobile home is in transit (see Section 9 for provisions on grounding).*

Discussion - Poor durability performance of lighting fixtures was a general problem found in the study. Although the fixtures had been approved for use "by nationally recognized testing agencies" many were of a low quality and required frequent repair or replacement. It is difficult for the enforcement officials to require some useful life of the fixtures since the ANSI A119.1 Standard (like most of the housing standards) does not address durability other than in general terms.

Recommendation - A study of durability of electrical devices, including lighting fixtures, should be initiated for all types of housing.

#### 3.4.3 OUTDOOR OUTLETS, FIXTURES, ETC. - LACK OF WATERPROOFING (EBTF)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	1.3
Private	1.9
Field	2.7

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

##### 1974

E22.1 - *Outdoor fixtures and equipment shall be recognized for outdoor use. Outdoor receptacles or convenience outlets shall be of gasketed-cover type.*

##### 1975

E13.1 - *Same as E22.1 - 1974.*

Discussion - The majority of problems were caused by convenience outlets that did not remain waterproof or by the use of non-waterproof outlets in exterior applications. The Standard does not require mobile homes to have exterior convenience outlets but does state that if they are provided, they must be waterproof.

The mobile home manufacturers cannot be held responsible in the many instances where mobile homes delivered to the Wilkes-Barre area in the aftermath of Hurricane Agnes had to be equipped with outside outlets for heat tape connections and weatherproof fixtures were not available for installation; non-waterproof outlets were used in these cases. This does point out a problem if the mobile home occupant should require use of heat tape and an exterior outlet is not available on the unit.

Recommendation - The ANSI Standard should be amended to require at least one weatherproof outlet on a separate fused circuit in the vicinity of the water inlet pipe for heat tape use.

## 4.0 EVALUATION OF PROBLEMS RELATED TO THE MOBILE HOME ENFORCEMENT PROCESS

4.1 CONSTRUCTION - The following problems are taken from the data presented in Appendices B, C and D. The percentage of mobile homes which have the problem is listed along with the pertinent paragraphs of the 1974 and 1975 editions of the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes (NFPA 501B - 1973 and 1974 editions). A discussion of the problem is included with recommendations for changes in the enforcement process or other phases of the mobile home supply process where appropriate.

#### 4.1.1 EXTERIOR WALLS - EXCESSIVE HEAT LOSS (EXHL)

Wall cavities of mobile homes in the Field Study were generally not inspected for sufficient amounts of insulation since it would require removal of permanent construction. Data in the HUD and Private Samples resulted from occupant complaints.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	5.5
Private	1.7
Field	0.4

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

**B7.5 Heat Loss.** The total calculated heat loss of the living unit at the outdoor design temperature as certified in 7.5.1 of this Part shall not exceed 40 Btu/hr/ft<sup>2</sup> of the total floor area or 275 Btu/hr lineal ft. of the perimeter of the space to be heated to 70°F, whichever is greater. The minimum total resistance value (R), excluding framing, of the wall (less windows and doors), ceiling and floor shall not be less than:

Wall ..... 8.0

Ceiling ..... 16.0

Floor ..... 10.0

**Discussion** - Problems recorded in this category were generally indications of missing or inadequate amounts of thermal insulation in portions of exterior walls including hot water heater compartment doors. The frequent problem of insufficient insulation in the HUD mobile homes may be explained in part, at least, by the fact that some probably were not insulated for the Central Pennsylvania climate. Missing insulation is an indication of an inadequate enforcement program (plant inspection).

#### Recommendations

1. In-plant monitoring of the construction process must be improved to eliminate the possibility of insufficient or missing insulation or the application of insulation that is cut too short for the intended purpose or not properly fitted.
2. Adoption of the Tentative Interim Admendment on Energy Conservation being developed by the ANSI A119.1 Committee is recommended.

#### 4.1.2 ROOF SYSTEM - EXCESSIVE HEAT LOSS (RHLS)

The Field Sample data are quite significant since of the 20 units inspected in the roof cavity for missing insulation or insulation cut short, three (1.2% of Field Sample) were found to have insulation deficiencies.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problems
HUD	0.1
Private	0.9
Field	1.2

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

**B7.5 Heat Loss.** The total calculated heat loss of the living unit at the outdoor design temperature as certified in 7.5.1 of this Part shall not exceed 40 Btu/hr/ft<sup>2</sup> of the total floor area or 275 Btu/hr lineal ft. of the perimeter of the space to be heated to 70°F, whichever is greater. The minimum total resistance value (R), excluding framing, of the wall (less windows and doors), ceiling and floor shall not be less than:

Wall ..... 8.0

Ceiling ..... 16.0

Floor ..... 10.0

Discussion - Thermal insulation between roof trusses were found to be missing or cut short of the wall resulting in the potential for excessive heat loss. Inadequate in-plant inspection probably accounted for most of these construction deficiencies.

Recommendation - Improved in-plant inspection during the manufacturing process is needed to insure that the required thermal insulation is used.

4.2 PLUMBING SYSTEMS - The following problems are taken from the data presented in Appendices B, C and D. The percentage of mobile homes which have the problem is listed along with the pertinent paragraphs of the 1974 and 1975 editions of the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes (NFPA 501B - 1973 and 1974 editions). A discussion of the problem is included with the recommendations for changes in the enforcement process or other phases of the mobile home supply process where appropriate.

#### 4.2.1 PLUMBING PIPING - WATER LEAKS (JCT1.)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	23.3
Private	17.7
Field	22.6

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

C7.1 Tightness. Joints and connections in the plumbing system shall be gastight and watertight for the pressures required under testing procedures.

Discussion - These problems include plumbing piping joint leaks of supply, drain and vent systems. This category includes all piping problems not related to freezing, material defects or corrosion. Possible reasons for approximately one-fifth of the mobile homes in the study exhibiting plumbing leaks are: (1) poor workmanship, (2) inadequate in-plant inspection, and (3) inadequate design for forces induced during transit and site set-up.

#### Recommendations

1. Improved in-plant inspection of the manufacturing process is needed to insure that workmanship standards are maintained.
2. An evaluation of the dynamic loading effects of transportation and site set-up on joints and piping should be conducted.

#### 4.2.2 DRAINAGE SYSTEM - INADEQUATE GRADE OF HORIZONTAL PIPING (DSGR)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	0.1
Private	5.7
Field	0.4



Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

1974

Same as 1975 except the phrase "Except for fixture connections on the inlet side of the trap," is deleted.

1975

C12.7 Grade of Horizontal Drainage Piping. Except for fixture connections on the inlet side of the trap, horizontal drainage piping shall be run in practical alignment and have a uniform grade of not less than 1/4 inch per foot toward the mobile home drain outlet. Where it is impractical, due to the structural features or arrangement of any mobile home, to obtain a grade of 1/4 inch per foot, the pipe or piping may have a grade of not less than 1/8 inch per foot, when a full size cleanout is installed at the upper end.

Discussion - The inadequate slope of horizontal drain piping is an enforcement problem in that the ANSI A119.1 Standard is very specific as to minimum slope requirements.

Recommendation - The in-plant inspection process should be improved in the area of plumbing piping for Standard compliance.

4.2.3 WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - PROBLEMS WITH WATER HEATER RELIEF VALVE DRAINS (WIRV3.)

Hot water heater relief valve drains were routinely inspected during the field study. Occupants of units included in the HUD and Private Samples would not generally consider this a problem.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	0.1
Private	0.8
Field	15.6

Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References (1974 and 1975)

1974

C11.3.1.3 - Relief valves shall be provided with full-sized drains which shall extend outside directed downward and terminate beneath the mobile home. Drain lines shall be of a material listed for hot water distribution and shall drain fully by gravity, shall not be trapped and shall not have their outlets threaded.

1975

C11.3.1.3 - Relief valves shall be provided with full-size drains which shall be directed downward and discharged beneath the mobile home. Drain lines shall be of a material listed for hot water distribution and shall drain fully by gravity, shall not be trapped, and shall not have their outlets threaded.

Discussion - Most of these data occurred in HUD Agnes units and could have resulted from field replacement or repair of hot water heaters. The problems are of three general types which are violations of C11.3.1.3; (1) relief valve terminates above the floor or in the floor and does not directly "discharge beneath the mobile homes," (2) relief valve drain end threaded, and (3) relief valve drain undersize as compared to the relief valve outlet. These observed violations would only result in a problem if a water heater malfunction occurred requiring the relief valve drain to function. Violation (1) would result in water discharge into the mobile home damaging flooring, carpeting, floor insulation, etc. Violations (2) and (3) could result in a life-safety hazard, such as pressure build-up and explosion of the hot water heater, if a threaded-end drain were capped or an undersized drain installed.

Recommendations

1. Excluding hot water heater problems caused by modifications in the field, the standard violations indicate an inadequate enforcement program (in-plant inspection).

2. As a clarification, revise C11.3.1.3 as follows (revised portion underlined):

"Relief valves shall be provided with drains of cross sectional area equivalent to that of the relief valve outlet and be directed downward and discharge beneath the mobile home. Drain lines shall be of a material listed for hot water distribution and shall drain fully by gravity, shall not be trapped, shall not have their outlets threaded, and the end of the drain shall be visible for inspection."

#### 4.2.4 PLUMBING PIPING - INADEQUATE HANGERS AND SUPPORTS (PHAS)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	2.1
Private	2.8
Field	0.8

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References (1974 and 1975)

##### C.10. Hangers and Supports

C10.1 Strains and Stresses. Piping in a plumbing system shall be installed without undue strains and stresses, and provision shall be made for expansion, contraction, and structural settlement.

C10.2 Piping Supports. Piping shall be secured at sufficiently close intervals to keep the pipe in alignment and carry the weight of the pipe and contents.

##### C10.3 Hangers and Anchors

C10.3.1 Hangers and anchors shall be of sufficient strength to support their proportional share of the pipe alignments and prevent rattling.

C10.3.2 Piping shall be securely attached to the structure by proper hangers, clamps or brackets which provide protection against motion, vibration, road shock, torque in the chassis, or other unusual conditions.

Discussion - Plumbing piping support criteria in ANSI A119.1 are presented in a performance format with requirements such as "secured at sufficiently close intervals," "sufficient strength," and "securely fastened." C10.3.2 specifically requires design for the anticipated forces of transportation and site set-up. This would appear to be adequate as long as the enforcement agency requires the manufacturer to provide documentation showing such compliance.

#### Recommendations

1. The enforcement process (plan review and in-plant inspection) should be improved to insure adequate support of the plumbing piping.
2. A study of the effects of transportation on mobile homes should include its impact on the plumbing system.

#### 4.2.5 FITTINGS - CORROSION OF WATER SUPPLY PIPING (WDM)

Water piping was routinely inspected during the field study. Corrosion of piping would generally not be reported as a problem by mobile home occupants (HUD and Private Samples) unless it resulted in a water leak.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	0.3
Field	8.6

## Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

1974

C11.4.2 Fittings. Appropriate fittings shall be used for all changes in direction or size and where pipes are joined. The material and design of fittings shall conform to the type of piping used.

1975

C11.4.2 Fittings. Appropriate fittings shall be used for all changes in size and where pipes are joined. The material and design of fittings shall conform to the type of piping used.

Discussion - Corrosion of water distribution piping was observed with systems composed of similar metals as well as those of dissimilar metals (copper to galvanized steel). The A119.1 Standard requires special consideration for the design of fittings when piping materials are joined.

## Recommendations

1. The enforcement process should be improved at the plan review stage to insure that necessary precautions are taken to prevent corrosion of piping at fittings.
2. In-plant inspection procedures should verify that these precautions are implemented in the manufacturing process.
3. As a clarification of good practice, C11.4.2 should be modified as follows:

"Fittings - Appropriate fittings shall be used for all changes in size and where pipes are joined. The material and design of fittings shall conform to the type of piping used. Special consideration shall be given to prevent corrosion when dissimilar metals are joined."

## 4.2.6 PLUMBING FIXTURE MALFUNCTIONS (VVGL)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	1.2
Field	0.1

## Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

C13.1 General. Each plumbing fixture trap shall be protected against siphonage and back pressure, and air circulation shall be insured throughout all parts of the drainage system by means of vents installed in accordance with the requirements of this section and as otherwise required by this standard.

Discussion - These problems are related to poorly functioning plumbing fixtures or reported sewer gas odors in the mobile home. Even though the amount of data is small with most occurring in the Private Sample, it is significant because of the potential life-safety hazard if sewer gas should back up into the mobile home. Plumbing systems which were inadequately sealed or vents which were plugged could have caused this problem. Even if the plumbing piping is sealed correctly in the factory, joints could become loose during transportation and site set-up.



## Recommendations

1. Adequate plant workmanship and conformance with the ANSI A119.1 Standard should be verified by improved in-plant inspections as part of the enforcement process.
2. The drainage system, vent system and plumbing fixtures should be tested prior to occupancy to insure tightness of the system which may have been affected by transportation and set-up.

### 4.2.7 TOILET FLUSH TANKS - USE OF NONAPPROVED FLUSHING DEVICES (W0SC6.)

The ball cock was routinely inspected in the field study. Mobile home occupants (HUD and Private Samples) would not report this as a problem unless a malfunction occurred.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	--
Field	3.9

### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

*C11.2.6 Flush Tanks. Toilet flush tanks shall be equipped with an approved anti-siphon ball cock which shall be installed and maintained with its outlet or critical level mark not less than 1 inch above the full opening of the overflow pipe.*

Discussion - These problems concern the use of a submerged ball cock flushing devices in violation of C11.2.6. These devices could allow flushing tank water to back flow into the potable water supply.

Recommendation - Improved plan review and in-plant inspection is required.

### 4.2.8 VENT PIPE PENETRATION PROBLEM (VVT11.)

Although only a limited number of roof vents were inspected during the field study, this problem was observed with sufficient frequency to warrant discussion here.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	0.5
Field	0.8

### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

*C13.6.1 Roof Extension. Each vent pipe shall extend through its flashing and terminate vertically, undiminished in size, not less than 2 inches above the roof. Vent openings shall not be less than 3 feet, 0 inches away from any motor-driven air intake that opens into habitable areas.*

Discussion - These problems are concerned with extension of the vent pipe 2 inches above the roof as required by C13.6.1. Vents were observed which terminated within the roof cavity, at the roof level or the vent opening was blocked by insulation which could cause trap seal failure.

Recommendation - The required extension of vents above the roof is quite specific in C13.6.1 and the violations would indicate a problem with the enforcement process (in-plant inspection).



4.3 HEATING SYSTEMS - The following problems are taken from the data presented in Appendices B, C and D. The percentage of mobile homes in each sample with the problem is listed along with the pertinent paragraphs of the 1974 and 1975 editions of the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes (NFPA 501B - 1973 and 1974 editions). A discussion of the problem is included with recommendations for changes in the Enforcement Process or other phases of the mobile home supply process where appropriate.

4.3.1 VENT SYSTEM - USE OF UNLISTED APPLIANCE COMPONENTS OR INADEQUATELY INSTALLED COMPONENTS (HAVE)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	2.5
Private	14.6
Field	12.5

Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

D6.4.1 - The venting as required by 6.1.2 shall be accomplished by one or more of the methods given in (a) and (b) below:

- (a) An integral vent system listed or certified as part of the appliance.
- (b) A venting system consisting entirely of listed components, including roof jack, installed in accordance with the terms of the appliance listing and appliance manufacturer's instructions (see 6.3.2).

Discussion - These problems concern the vent systems of heating appliances (furnace and hot water heater) which do not consist entirely of listed components or were not installed in accordance with the terms of the appliance listing or the manufacturer's instructions. The cause of this problem appears to be regulatory in nature with the inspection process allowing the installation of venting systems which do not conform to D6.4.1.

Recommendation - The plan and specification review and plant inspection phases of the enforcement process should be improved to insure that vent systems conform to D6.4.1.

4.3.2 APPLIANCES - INADEQUATE ACCESSIBILITY FOR REPAIR AND REPLACEMENT (HAAC)

Appliance accessibility was routinely inspected during the field study. Mobile Home occupants (HUD and Private Samples) would not generally recognize this as a problem.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	3.5
Private	1.3
Field	19.5

Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

D6.7 Accessibility. Every appliance shall be accessible for inspection, service, repair, and replacement without removing permanent construction. Sufficient room shall be available to enable the operator to observe the burner, control, and ignition means while starting the appliance.

Discussion - Accessibility to hot water heaters for replacement or repair was quite limited in many cases. D6.7 is quite specific in requiring "accessibility for inspection, service, repair and replacement without removing permanent construction." The placement within permanent kitchen cabinet construction makes it difficult to repair and impossible to replace without removing permanent construction. The location adjacent to living areas or closets often requires the removal of wall paneling for access.

Recommendation - The enforcement process (plan review and in-plant inspection) should be improved to insure accessibility to appliances as required by D6.7.

#### 4.3.3 VENT SYSTEM - LOOSE VENT PIPING (HAVE3.)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	0.8
Private	9.1
Field	10.5

Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

D6.4.2 - Venting and combustion air systems shall be installed in accordance with the following:

- (a) Components shall be securely assembled and properly aligned using the method shown in the appliance manufacturer's instructions.
- (b) Draft hood connectors shall be firmly attached to draft hood outlets or flue collars by sheet metal screws or by an equivalent means.
- (c) Every joint of a vent, vent connector, exhaust duct and combustion air intake shall be secure and in alignment.

Discussion - Problems listed in this category are related to loose piping in the venting and combustion air systems for gas and oil furnaces and gas hot water heaters. This could be a life-safety hazard if flue gases should discharge into an appliance compartment which shares a common atmosphere with the living area. In describing the type of vent connections required, D6.4.2 (b) specifies required performance attributes such as "firmly attached" and "by an equivalent means" which could present difficulties in obtaining uniform enforcement. It is also possible that the vent system attachment may meet the requirements of the Standard as the mobile home leaves the plant but forces induced during transportation and site set-up could have a deteriorating effect on the attachments.

#### Recommendations

1. Because of the life-safety implications, the enforcement process (plan review and in-plant inspection) should provide thorough evaluation of the joints of the fuel burning vent system.
2. A pre-occupancy check should be required including an inspection of the venting and combustion air system.
3. A study of the dynamic effects of transportation and set-up on mobile homes should include an evaluation of these effects on venting and combustion air system joints.
4. Clarify the intent of D6.4.2(b) as follows:

"D6.4.2(b) - Draft hood connectors shall be firmly attached to draft hood outlets or flue collars by sheet metal screws or by equivalent effective mechanical fasteners."

#### 4.3.4 SUPPLY AIR SYSTEM - JOINTS AND SEAMS NOT AIRTIGHT (HARG)

Duct risers to floor registers were routinely inspected during the field study.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	6.5
Field	19.5

## Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

1974

D6.10.3 Joints and Seams. Joints and seams of ducts shall be securely fastened and made substantially airtight. Slip joints shall have a lap of at least 1 inch and shall be individually fastened. Tape or caulking compound may be used for sealing mechanically secure joints. Where used, tape or caulking compound shall not be subject to deterioration under long exposures to temperatures up to 200°F and to conditions of high humidity, excessive moisture, or mildew.

D6.10.5 Registers. Fittings connecting the registers to the duct system shall be constructed of metal or material which complies with the requirements of Class 1 or 2 ducts under UL Standard 181. Registers shall be constructed of metal or conform with the following:

D6.10.5.1 - Be made of a material classified SE-0 or SE-1 when tested as described in Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. Standard for Tests of Flammability of Plastic Materials, UL94-1972.

1975

D6.10.3 Same as 1974.

D6.10.5 Registers or Grills. Fittings connecting the registers or grills to the duct system shall be constructed of metal or material which complies with the requirements of Class 1 or 2 ducts under Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. Standard for Air Ducts, UL181-1972. Registers or grills shall be constructed of metal or conform with the following:

D6.10.5.1 Same as 1974 except SE-0 changed to 94VE-0 and SE-1 changed to 94VE-1.

Discussion - The problems grouped in this category are of three distinct types: (1) riser from the horizontal air supply duct to the floor register is either missing or constructed of duct tape, (2) debris in the duct such as trash, flooring covering, etc., and (3) restriction of air flow through the floor register. The use of duct tape risers is a violation of D6.10.5 where the riser material must meet the requirements of UL 181-1972. The absence of a riser and the presence of construction debris in the duct are workmanship problems reflecting on the in-plant inspection process. The restriction of air flow from the duct to the floor register can be caused by undersize floor openings, sheet metal bent into the air flow of the duct, or improper workmanship associated with the installation of floor covering.

Recommendation - In-plant inspection should be improved to eliminate obvious violations of the Standard.

### 4.3.5 FUEL-BURNING APPLIANCES - INADEQUATE SEPARATION OF COMBUSTION AIR SYSTEM FROM ATMOSPHERE OF MOBILE HOME (HAMS)

The major portion of these data resulted from the mobile home inspections by state enforcement officials (Private Sample).

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	5.8
Field	0.4



## Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

### 1974

D6.3.2 - All fuel-burning appliances, except ranges, ovens, illuminating appliances and clothes dryers, shall be installed to provide for the complete separation of the combustion system from the interior atmosphere of the mobile home. Combustion air inlets and flue gas outlets shall be listed or certified as components of the appliance. The required separation may be obtained by:

- (a) The installation of direct vent system (sealed combustion system) appliances, or
- (b) The installation of appliances within enclosures so as to separate the appliance combustion system and venting system from the interior atmosphere of the mobile home. There shall not be any door, removable access panel, or other opening into the enclosure from the inside of the mobile home. Any opening for ducts, piping, wiring, etc., shall be sealed.

### 1975

D6.3.2 - All fuel-burning appliances, except ranges, ovens, illuminating appliances, clothes dryers, solid fuel-burning fireplaces and solid fuel-burning fireplace stoves, shall be installed to provide for the complete separation of the combustion system from the interior atmosphere of the mobile home. Combustion air inlets and flue gas outlets shall be listed or certified as components of the appliance. The required separation may be obtained by:

- (a) Same as 1974.
- (b) Same as 1974.

Discussion - Some of these problems were violations of D6.3.2(b) where the furnace and water heater compartments were not adequately sealed from the atmosphere of the mobile home. Others resulted when the direct vent systems of sealed combustion system appliances [D6.3.2 (a)] were not sealed adequately due to manufacturing problems or separation caused by transit and set-up. This could be a life-safety problem if combustion air was taken from the interior atmosphere of the mobile home depleting oxygen available to the occupants.

### Recommendations

1. Because of safety-related concerns, the in-plant inspection of sealed combustion systems for appliances listed in D6.3.2 should be more thorough.
2. A check of the sealed combustion system for these appliances should be part of a pre-occupancy inspection to insure that a dangerous condition does not exist.

#### 4.3.6 GAS SUPPLY CONNECTION - INADEQUATE PERMANENT MARKING (HGID)

The presence of a gas identification tag was routinely checked in the field study. Mobile home occupants (HUD and Private Samples) would not generally recognize this as a problem.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	0.7
Field	17.9



## Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

1974

D5.1.11 Identification of Gas Supply Connections. Each mobile home shall have permanently affixed to the exterior skin at or near each gas supply connection or the end of the pipe, a tag of 3 inches by 1-3/4 inches minimum size, made of etched, metal-stamped or embossed brass, stainless steel, anodized or alclad aluminum not less than 0.020 inch thick, or other approved material (e.g., 0.005 inch plastic laminates), which reads (as appropriate) either:

1975

D5.1.11 Identification of Gas Supply Connections. Each mobile home shall have permanently affixed to the exterior skin at or near each gas supply connection or the end of the pipe, a tag of 3 inches by 1-3/4 inches minimum size, made of etched, metal-stamped or embossed brass, stainless steel, anodized or alclad aluminum not less than 0.020 inch thick, or other approved material (e.g., 0.005 inch plastic laminates), which reads (as appropriate) in accordance with one of the following label designs depending upon the fuel used. The connector capacity indicated on this tag shall be equal to or greater than the total Btuh rating of all intended gas appliances.

Discussion - The absence of a gas supply connection identification tag was noted mostly on HUD Agnes units. It is possible that the tags were on the units when manufactured but were lost or removed later. However, this would be contrary to the intent of D5.1.11 which requires that the tag be "permanently affixed to the exterior skin." This would indicate that something more than a "paste-on" tag should be used. The change in the 1975 editions of the ANSI A119.1 as compared to 1974 is related to the wording on the tag and not the attachment method.

## Recommendations

1. The enforcement program (plan review and in-plant inspection) should include the requirement that the manufacturer use permanently attached identification tags. The "paste-on" type which can be easily removed should not be accepted.
2. As a clarification, D5.1.11 (1975 edition) should be revised as follows (addition underlined):

"D5.1.11 - Each mobile home shall have permanently affixed to the exterior skin with mechanical fasteners at or near each gas supply connection or the end of the pipe, a tag of 3 inches by 1-3/4 inches minimum size, made of etched, metal stamped or embossed brass, stainless steel, anodized or alclad aluminum not less than 0.020 inch thick, or other approved material (e.g., 0.005 inch plastic laminates), which reads (as appropriate) in accordance with one of the following label designs depending upon the fuel used. The connector capacity indicated on this tag shall be equal to or greater than the total Btuh rating of all intended gas appliances."

## 4.3.7 GAS PIPING - INADEQUATE HANGERS AND SUPPORTS (HGHS)

Gas piping support was routinely checked in the field study. Mobile home occupants (HUD and Private Samples) would not generally recognize this as a problem.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	2.2
Field	10.5

## Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

D5.1.18 Hangers and Supports. All gas piping shall be adequately supported by galvanized or equivalently protected metal straps or hangers at intervals of not more than 4 feet, except where adequate support and protection is provided by structural members. Solid-iron-pipe gas supply connections(s) shall be rigidly anchored to a structural member within 6 inches of the supply connections(s).

Discussion - An inadequate number of hangers for gas piping is related to the enforcement process since D5.1.18 is quite specific as to minimum spacing requirements.

Recommendation - Improve plan and specification review and in-plant inspection to assure compliance with the requirements of D5.1.18.

#### 4.3.8 SUPPLY DUCT SYSTEM - SYSTEM NOT AIR TIGHT (HACS3.)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	4.1
Field	0.4

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 Reference (1974 and 1975)

*D6.10.1.3 Airtightness of Supply Duct Systems. A supply duct system shall be considered substantially airtight when the static pressure in the duct system, with all registers sealed and with the furnace air circulator at high speed, is at least 80 percent of the static pressure measured in the furnace casing, with its outlets sealed and the furnace air circulator operating at high speed. For the purpose of this paragraph and 6.10.2 pressures shall be measured with a water manometer or equivalent device calibrated to read in increments not greater than 1/10 inch water column.*

Discussion - These problems were recorded from visual observations of enforcement officials investigating consumer complaints (Private Sample) and do not necessarily reflect the failure of the supply air system to pass the test requirements of D6.10.1.3. Assuming the supply system was adequately sealed at the factory, it is possible that effects of transportation and site set-up could loosen the system causing excessive leakage.

#### Recommendations

1. In-plant inspection should insure that testing according to D6.10.1.3 is conducted.
2. The airtightness of the supply duct system should be verified as part of a pre-occupancy inspection.

#### 4.3.9 APPLIANCES - INADEQUATE MARKINGS (HAMK)

Required markings on appliances were routinely inspected in the field study. Mobile home occupants (HUD and Private Sample) would not generally recognize this as a problem.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	0.2
Field	10.9

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References (1974 and 1975)

##### D6.6 Marking

*D6.6.1 - Information on clearances, input rating, lighting and shutdown shall be attached to the appliances with the same permanence as the nameplate, and so located that it is easily readable when the appliance is properly installed.*

*D6.6.2 - Each fuel-burning appliance shall bear permanent marking designating the type(s) of fuel for which it is listed.*

Discussion - The bulk of these data are related to the absence of required appliance markings. Possible explanations for the missing markings are (1) markings may not have been attached when manufactured, or (2) they may have been removed by occupants or maintenance personnel.

Recommendation - While there can be little control over what happens to the mobile home after it is occupied, in-plant inspections must verify that required markings are permanently attached to the appliances.

#### 4.3.10 APPLIANCE CONNECTIONS - INADEQUATE FLEXIBLE GAS CONNECTOR APPLICATIONS (HGAC)

Flexible gas connectors were inspected during the field study. Unless a malfunction occurred, mobile home occupants would not generally recognize this as a problem.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	0.4
Field	4.3

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

1974

*D5.1.13 Appliance Connections. All gas-burning appliances shall be connected to the fuel piping with materials as provided in 5.1.2 of this Part or with listed appliance connectors. Listed appliance connectors when used shall not run through walls, floors, ceilings or partitions. Connectors of aluminum shall not be used outdoors.*

1975

*D5.1.13 Appliance Connections. All gas burning appliances shall be connected to the fuel piping. Materials as provided in Section 5.1.2 of this Part or listed appliance connectors shall be used. Listed appliance connectors when used shall not run through walls, floors, ceilings or partitions. Connectors of aluminum shall not be used outdoors.*

Discussion - The problems in this category consist of two types: (1) flexible gas connectors running through the floor to the underside of the mobile home in violation of D5.1.13, and (2) flexible connectors installed on appliances with excessively sharp bends. The second is an example of poor workmanship with the sharp bend being an area of potential gas leak. In many of the instances observed, it was not possible to determine whether they originated in the factory or were related to repair or replacement of the heating units after the mobile home was placed in service.

Recommendation - These examples of poor practice associated with flexible gas connectors which originate during the manufacturing process should be caught by in-plant inspection.

#### 4.3.11 VENTING SYSTEM - TERMINATION BENEATH THE MOBILE HOME (HAVE5.)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	1.2
Field	0.4

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References (1974 and 1975)

*D6.2.3 The exhaust duct shall not terminate beneath the mobile home.*

*D6.4.3 Venting Systems shall not terminate underneath a mobile home.*

Discussion - Most of these problems involved the venting of dryers through the floor to the underside of the mobile home. It could not be determined if this was done by the manufacturer or the occupant; however, it is fair to assume that the occupants were responsible for a great deal of these violations of the ANSI A119.1 Standard. A space provided for a dryer was not always accompanied by a venting system. If the manufacturer provides space for a clothes dryer, he should provide an approved venting system and not rely on the mobile home occupant to improvise.



## Recommendations

1. The enforcement process (plan review and in-plant inspection) should be improved to prevent dryer vent systems provided by the manufacturer from terminating under the mobile home.
2. Additionally, revise D6.2.3 as follows:

D6.2.3 - If space for a clothes dryer is provided, provision for an exhaust duct, which does not terminate beneath the mobile home, shall be installed.

4.4 ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS - The following problems are taken from the data presented in Appendices B, C and D. The percentage of mobile home units in each data sample with the problem is listed along with the pertinent paragraphs of the 1974 and 1975 editions of the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes (NFPA 501B - 1973 and 1974 editions). A discussion of each problem is included with recommendations for changes in the enforcement process or other phases of the mobile home supply process as appropriate.

### 4.4.1 RECEPTACLE OUTLETS - POOR INSTALLATION WORKMANSHIP AND DURABILITY (EFIN)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	2.5
Private	1.8
Field	1.2

## Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

### 1974

E19.1 *Receptacle Outlets.* All receptacle outlets shall be of the grounding type and shall be installed in accordance with Sections 210-7 and 210-21.b of the National Electrical Code (ANSI C1-1971; NFPA No. 70-1971).

### 1975

E6.1 All receptacle outlets shall be:

- (a) of grounding type;
- (b) installed according to Section 210-7 of the National Electrical Code (NFPA No. 70-1974; ANSI C1-1974); and
- (c) except when supplying specific appliances, be parallel-blade, 15 ampere, 125-volt, either single or duplex.

Note: For ground-fault circuit interrupter requirements, refer to Section 210-8(a) of the National Electrical Code (NFPA No. 70-1974; ANSI C1-1974).

Discussion - The problems associated with receptacle outlets can be classified into two categories: installation workmanship and durability. The substandard workmanship problems are related to inadequate electrical inspection during manufacturing. The Standard (E5.1-1974 Edition) simply states that devices "shall be listed by a nationally recognized testing agency" which does not necessarily insure long-term durability. This problem of inadequate durability is not unique to mobile homes within the housing area.

## Recommendations

1. Improved in-plant inspection is required to reduce workmanship problems.



2. A study of durability of electrical devices, including receptacle outlets, should be initiated for all types of housing.

#### 4.4.2 SERVICE GROUNDING - FAULTY INSTALLATION (EGSE)

This problem occurred predominately in the HUD Agnes units (HUD and Field Samples). It can possibly be attributed to the emergency conditions encountered with these units.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	1.7
Private	0.6
Field	0.8

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

1974

E23.1 Service Grounding. Service grounding shall be accomplished as follows:

E23.1.1 - The green-colored grounding wire in the supply cord or permanent feeder wiring shall be connected to the grounding bus in the distribution panelboard or disconnecting means.

E23.1.2 - The distribution panelboard shall have a grounding bus, or approved grounding means for the various grounding connections.

E23.1.3 - The grounding bus shall have sufficient terminals for all grounding conductors.

1975

E9.1 General. Grounding of both electrical and nonelectrical metal parts in the mobile home shall be through connection to a grounding bus in the mobile home distribution panelboard. The grounding bus shall be grounded through the green-colored conductor in the supply cord or the feeder wiring to the service ground in the service-entrance equipment located adjacent to the mobile home location. Neither the frame of the mobile home nor the frame of any appliance shall be connected to the neutral conductor in the mobile home.

Discussion - Service grounding problems may be the result of improper initial installation of service wiring in mobile homes at the site. The possibility of loose connectors at the load center caused by vibration during transportation also exists. The ANSI A119.1 Standard appears to be adequate in this regard.

Recommendation - A pre-occupancy inspection of mobile homes should include a check of the load center to make sure that all electrical connections are properly made.

#### 4.4.3 RECEPTACLE OUTLETS - IMPROPER WALL LOCATION (ERLW)

The location of wall receptacles was routinely inspected in the field study. Mobile home occupants (HUD and Private Sample) would not generally recognize this as a problem.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	1.8
Field	10.9

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

1974

E6.1 - Except in the bath and hall areas, receptacle outlets shall be installed at wall spaces 2 feet wide or more, so that no point along the floor line is more than 6 feet, measured horizontally, from an outlet in that space. Except as explained in the following, receptacle outlets are not required for wall spaces occupied by kitchen or wardrobe cabinets. In addition, a receptacle outlet shall be installed:

- (a) Over or adjacent to counter tops in the kitchen (at least one on each side of the sink if counter tops are on each side and 12 inches or over in width).
- (b) Adjacent to the refrigerator and free-standing gas-range space.
- (c) At counter top spaces for built-in vanities.
- (d) At counter top spaces under wall-mounted cabinets.

1975

E6.3 - Same as E6.1 (1974).

Discussion - This problem concerns the location of receptacle outlets which do not conform to the requirements of the Standard. It is strictly enforcement related (plan review and in-plant inspection).

Recommendation - Improve plan review and in-plant inspection.

#### 4.4.4 BRANCH CIRCUITS REQUIRED - INADEQUATE CAPACITY FOR GENERAL APPLIANCES (EBCR3.)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	5.3
Field	--

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

1974

E7.1.3 - General Appliances (including Furnace, Water Heater, Range, and Central or Room Air Conditioner, etc.). There shall be one or more circuits of adequate rating in accordance with the following:

- (a) Ampere rating of fixed appliances not over 50 percent of circuit rating if lighting outlets (receptacles, other than kitchen, dining area, and laundry, considered as lighting outlets) are on same circuit;
- (b) For fixed appliances on a circuit without lighting outlets, the sum of rated amperes shall not exceed the branch-circuit rating for other than motor loads or 80 percent of the branch-circuit rating for air conditioning or other motor loads;
- (c) The rating of a single portable appliance on a circuit having no other outlets shall not exceed 80 percent of the circuit rating;
- (d) The rating of range branch circuit shall be based on the range demand as specified for ranges in Section 8 of this Part;
- (e) Where laundry facilities are provided in a mobile home, a 20 ampere branch circuit shall be provided with a 20 ampere outlet within six feet of the intended location of the appliance.

1975

E4.10 - A 15-ampere multiple receptacle shall be acceptable when connected to a 20-ampere laundry circuit.

E5.1.3 - Same as E7.1.3 (1974).

Discussion - All reported problems in this category resulted from consumer complaints in the Private Sample. The majority of these problems are attributed to inadequate circuit ampere rating for general appliances. The problems with laundry facility circuitry was either that the circuit was nonexistent, was too low an amperage rating or the provided outlet was not within the specified distance from the laundry appliance. The ANSI A119.1 Standard is clear in this regard and the problems can be attributed to inadequate electrical inspection during the manufacturing process or inadequate plan review prior to manufacturing.

Recommendation - The Standard should be enforced by improved plan review and in-plant inspection procedures.

#### 4.4.5 WALL SWITCHES - IMPROPER CONNECTION AND INADEQUATE DURABILITY (ESWL)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	1.0
Private	1.3
Field	0.8

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

##### 1974

E5.1 - Electrical materials, devices, appliances, fittings and other equipment installed, intended for use in, or attached to the mobile home shall be listed by a nationally recognized testing agency and shall be connected in an approved manner when in service. Facilities shall be provided to securely fasten appliances when the mobile home is in transit. (See Section 23 for provisions on grounding.)

E18.1 - Switches shall be rated as follows:

- (a) For lighting circuits, switches shall be rated not less than 10 amperes-- 125 volts and in no case less than the connected load.
- (b) For motors or other loads, switches shall have ampere or horsepower ratings or both adequate for loads controlled (An "AC general use" snap switch may control a motor 2 horsepower or less with full-load current not over 80 percent of the switch ampere rating.)

##### 1975

E7.1 - Electrical materials, devices, appliances, fittings, and other equipment installed, intended for use in, or attached to the mobile home shall be approved for the application and shall be connected in an approved manner when in service. Facilities shall be provided to securely fasten appliances when the mobile home is in transit. (See Section 9 for provisions on grounding.)

E8.8 - Switches shall be rated as follows:

- (a) For lighting circuits, switches shall have a 10-ampere, 120-125 volt rating; or higher if needed for the connected load.
- (b) For motors or other loads, switches shall have ampere or horsepower ratings, or both, adequate for loads controlled. (An "AC general-use" snap switch shall be permitted to control a motor 2 horsepower or less with full-load current not over 80 percent of the switch ampere rating.)

Discussion - Problems associated with switches can be classified into two categories, namely, workmanship (hook-up or connection) and durability. Workmanship problems can be attributed to inadequate electrical inspection during the manufacturing process. As to durability, the ANSI A119.1 Standard simply states that devices "shall be listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory" which does not necessarily assure durability.

#### Recommendations

1. The enforcement process (plan review and in-plant inspection) should be improved to insure that equipment is installed in a proper manner.
2. A study of durability of electrical devices, including switches, should be initiated for all types of housing.

#### 4.4.6 CABLE SUPPORT - INSUFFICIENT CABLE SUPPORT (EWSU)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	2.7
Field	5.8

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

##### 1974

E11.9 - Cables shall be supported within 12 inches of outlet boxes, the service entrance box, and splice boxes on appliances. Supports are required every 4-1/2 feet at other places.

##### 1975

E8.1 - Except as specifically limited in this Part, the wiring methods and materials specified in the National Electrical Code (NFPA No. 70-1974; ANSI C1-1974) shall be used in mobile homes.

Discussion - These problems relate to cable support techniques which do not meet the requirements of E11.9 (1974 edition.) The reference to NEC in E8.1 (1975 edition) removes specific cable support requirements by calling for good workmanship.

A specific problem observed during the field study related to cable support was the passing of electrical wiring and water supply piping through the same small wall penetration without any attempt at isolation of the two.

#### Recommendations

1. Improved in-plant inspection of electrical wiring methods are needed.
2. The ANSI A119.1 Standard-1975 should be revised back to the same as it was in ANSI A119.1-1974 which clearly defines support requirements for cables.
3. The following requirement should be added to Part C - Plumbing Systems:

"C5.2.6 Piping Location. Piping and electrical wiring shall not pass through the same holes in walls, floor or roof. Plastic piping shall not be exposed to excessive heat or radiation from the flame of hot water heaters."



#### 4.4.7 ELECTRICAL MARKING - IMPROPER MARKING OF FUSES AT DISTRIBUTION CENTER (EMKE)

Markings of distribution centers were not inspected during the field study or reported by occupants of units in the HUD Sample. Enforcement officials (Private Sample) did routinely inspect for proper marking.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	3.6
Field	--

##### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

1974

E25.1 The main circuit breakers or fuses shall be plainly marked "Main."

E25.2 If a fused distribution panel is used, the maximum fuse size for the mains shall be plainly marked as follows, with lettering at least 1/4 inch high where visible when fuses are changed: "Maximum Main Fuses 40 (or 50) amp."

1975

E4.1 The branch-circuit equipment shall be permitted to be combined with the disconnecting means as a single assembly. Such a combination shall be permitted to be designated as a distribution panelboard. If a fused distribution panelboard is used, the maximum fuse size for the mains shall be plainly marked with lettering at least 1/4-inch high and visible when fuses are changed.

Note: See Section 110-22 of the National Electrical Code (NFPA No. 70-1974; ANSI C1-1974) concerning identification of each disconnecting means and each service, feeder, or branch circuit at the point where it originated and the type marking needed.

Discussion - This problem concerns inadequate marking of the maximum size of main fuses at the distribution center. These problems are an indication of inadequacies in the enforcement process (plan review or in-plant inspection) since the ANSI A119.1 Standard is clear as to the type and size of markings required.

Recommendation - The enforcement process (plan review and in-plant inspection) should be improved.

#### 4.4.8 DISCONNECTION MEANS AND BRANCH CIRCUITS - MALFUNCTIONS AND IMPROPER MARKINGS AND INSTALLATION OF DISTRIBUTION PANELBOARDS (EDIS)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	3.4
Field	1.6

##### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

1974

E9.1 Mobile homes shall contain a distribution panelboard having a main overcurrent protective device rated not in excess of the current carrying capacity of the feeder assembly, installed with supply cord and branch circuits wired at the factory.

E9.2 - The distribution equipment, either circuit breaker or fuse type, shall be located a minimum of 24 inches from the floor level of the mobile, measured to the bottom of the equipment or shall be specifically approved for the purpose.

E9.5 - A distribution panelboard main circuit-breaker shall be rated 50 amperes and employ a 2-pole circuit breaker rated 40 amperes for a 40-ampere supply cord, or 50 amperes for a 50-ampere supply cord. A distribution panelboard employing a disconnect switch and fuses shall be rated 60 amperes and shall employ a single 2-pole, 60-ampere fuseholder with 40- or 50-ampere main fuses for 40- or 50-ampere supply cords, respectively. The outside of the distribution panelboard shall be plainly marked with the fuse size. The main circuit breakers or fuses shall be plainly marked "Main."

E9.8 - Overcurrent protection shall be provided for branch circuits and feeders in accordance with Article 240 of the National Electrical Code (ANSI C1-1971; NFPA No. 70-1971) as applicable. The branch circuit overcurrent devices shall be rated:

- (a) not more than the circuit conductors; and
- (b) not more than 150 percent of the rating of a single appliance rated 10 amperes or more which is supplied by an individual branch circuit but
- (c) not more than the fuse size marked on the air conditioner or other motor-operated appliance.

E 9.10 - When circuit breakers are provided for branch-circuit protection, 230-volt circuits shall be protected by 2-pole common or companion trip, or handle-tied paired circuit breakers.

#### 1975

E4.1 - The branch-circuit equipment shall be permitted to be combined with the disconnecting means as a single assembly. Such a combination shall be permitted to be designated as a distribution panelboard. If a fused distribution panelboard is used, the maximum fuse size for the mains shall be plainly marked with lettering at least 1/4-inch high and visible when fuses are changed.

Note: See Section 110-22 of the National Electrical Code (NFPA No. 70-1974; ANSI C1-1974) concerning identification of each disconnecting means and each service, feeder, or branch circuit at the point where it originated and the type marking needed.

E4.6 - A distribution panelboard main circuit breaker shall be rated 50 amperes and employ a 2-pole circuit breaker rated 40 amperes for a 40-ampere supply cord, or 50 amperes for a 50-ampere supply cord. A distribution panelboard employing a disconnect switch and fuses shall be rated 60 amperes and shall employ a single 2-pole, 60-ampere fuseholder with 40- or 50-ampere main fuses for 40- or 50-ampere supply cords, respectively. The outside of the distribution panelboard shall be plainly marked with the fuse size.

E4.9 - The branch circuit overcurrent devices shall be rated:

- (a) not more than the circuit conductors; and
- (b) not more than 150 percent of the rating of a single appliance rated 10 amperes or more which is supplied by an individual branch circuit; but
- (c) not more than the fuse size marked on the air conditioner or other motor-operated appliance.

E4.11 - When circuit breakers are provided for branch-circuit protection, 230-volt circuits shall be protected by 2-pole common or companion trip, or handle-tied paired circuit breakers.

Discussion - The problems placed in this category were miscellaneous problems concerning the distribution panelboard, inadequately marked branch circuits and panelboards located too close to the floor. These are enforcement problems related to inadequate in-plant inspection since the ANSI A119.1 Standard is quite specific in these areas.

Recommendation - More stringent in-plant inspection procedures for electrical installations should be implemented.

#### 4.4.9 CABLE PROTECTION - INADEQUATE PROTECTION MEASURES (EWPR)

Units in the field study were routinely inspected for adequate cable protection as were most units in the Private Sample. Mobile home occupants (HUD Sample) would not generally recognize this as a problem.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	2.6
Field	1.6

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

1974

E11.12 - Nonmetallic cable located 15 inches or less above the floor, if exposed, shall be protected from physical damage by covering boards, guard strips, or conduit. Cable likely to be damaged by stowage shall be so protected in all cases.

1975

E8.3 - Same as E11.12 (1974).

Discussion - Since the Standard clearly states that cables must be protected if located within 15 inches of the floor, this problem may be attributed to inadequate electrical inspection during manufacturing (enforcement process) or improper design.

Recommendation - The in-plant inspection program for evaluating wiring methods should be improved.

#### 4.4.10 PASSING OF CABLE THROUGH WALL STUDS - INADEQUATE PROTECTION (EWPS)

This item was routinely inspected during the field study.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	0.4
Field	9.7

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

1974

E11.7 - Metal-clad and nonmetallic cables may be passed through the centers of the wide side of 2 by 4 studs. However, they shall be protected where they pass through 2 by 2 studs or at other studs or frames where the cable or armor would be less than 1-1/2 inches from the inside or outside surface. Steel plates on each side of the cable, or a tube, with not less than No. 16 manufacturer's standard gage wall thickness, are required to protect the cable. These plates or tubes shall be securely held in place.



1975

E8.4 - Metal-clad and nonmetallic cables shall be permitted to pass through the centers of the wide side of 2-inch by 4-inch studs. However, they shall be protected where they pass through 2-inch by 2-inch studs or at other studs or frames where the cable or armor would be less than 1-1/2 inches from the inside or outside surface. Steel plates on each side of the cable, or a tube, with not less than No. 16 MSG wall thickness shall be required to protect the cable. These plates or tubes shall be securely held in place.

Discussion - This problem involves inadequate protection of electrical cables passing through wall studs. The Standard is specific in this regard and the problem is a result of inadequate electrical inspection during manufacturing (enforcement process).

Recommendation - The in-plant inspection program for evaluating wiring methods should be improved.

#### 4.4.11 LISTED AND APPROVED DEVICES - LOOSE CONNECTIONS (ERXYL.)

The tightness of electrical connections was routinely inspected in the field study.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	0.2
Field	7.4

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

1974

E5.1 - Electrical materials, devices, appliances, fittings, and other equipment installed, intended for use in, or attached to the mobile home shall be listed by a nationally recognized testing agency and shall be connected in an approved manner when in service. Facilities shall be provided to securely fasten appliances when the mobile home is in transit. (See Section 23 for provisions on grounding.)

E17.1 - Connection of conductors to terminal parts shall ensure a thoroughly good connection without damaging the conductors and shall be made by means of pressure connectors (including set screw type), solder lugs, or splices to flexible leads. No. 8 or smaller solid connectors and No. 10 or smaller stranded conductors may be connected by means of clamps or screws with terminal plates having upturned lugs, or by means of approved screwless terminals. Terminals for more than one conductor shall be of a type approved for the purpose.

1975

E7.1 - Electrical materials, devices, appliances, fittings, and other equipment installed, intended for use in, or attached to the mobile home shall be approved for the application and shall be connected in an approved manner when in service. Facilities shall be provided to securely fasten appliances when the mobile home is in transit. (See Section 9 for provisions on grounding.)

E8.1 - Except as specifically limited in this Part, the wiring methods and materials specified in the National Electrical Code (NFPA No. 70-1974; ANSI C1-1974) shall be used in mobile homes.

Discussion - The loose connections occurred mainly at the wire connection to duplex outlets or switches that were made at the binding head screws. In some cases, it was obvious that little or no attempt was made to tighten the binding head screws on the devices which is not only poor workmanship, but also gross negligence.



Recommendation - The in-plant inspection part of the enforcement process should be improved to ensure that good electrical wiring practices are being used.

#### 4.4.12 LISTED AND APPROVED - ALUMINUM/COPPER DEVICES USE WITH ALUMINUM WIRING (ERXY11.)

The compatibility of the electrical devices and wiring was routinely inspected in the field study.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	0.1
Field	7.0

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

1974

E5.1 - Electrical materials, devices, appliances, fittings, and other equipment installed, intended for use in, or attached to the mobile home shall be listed by a nationally recognized testing agency and shall be connected in an approved manner when in service. Facilities shall be provided to securely fasten appliances when the mobile home is in transit. (See Section 23 for provisions on grounding.)

1975

E7.1 - Electrical materials, devices, appliances, fittings, and other equipment installed, intended for use in, or attached to the mobile home shall be approved for the application and shall be connected in an approved manner when in service. Facilities shall be provided to securely fasten appliances when the mobile home is in transit. (See Section 9 for provisions on grounding.)

Discussion - This problem is concerned with the practice of using electrical devices which are not specifically approved for use with aluminum wire.

Recommendation - Follow the expected lead of the National Electrical Code concerning the use of special devices with aluminum wire when their position on the subject is clarified.

#### 4.4.13 WIRING PRACTICES - INADEQUATE CONTINUITY OF CABLE SHEATH (EWCS)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	--
Private	0.4
Field	1.9

#### Pertinent ANSI A119.1 References

1974

E11.6 - The sheath of nonmetallic cable or the armor of metal-enclosed cable shall be continuous between outlet boxes and other enclosures.

1975

E8.1 - Except as specifically limited in this Part, the wiring methods and materials specified in the National Electrical Code (NFPA No. 70-1974; ANSI C1-1974) shall be used in mobile homes.

Discussion - The ANSI A119.1-1974 Standard clearly states that cable sheath "shall be continuous between outlet boxes and other enclosures." The ANSI A119.1-1975 is not as specific but refers to the National Electrical Code where the requirements are similar. The problem is related to the enforcement process (inadequate electrical inspection during manufacture). It is also an example of poor workmanship.

Recommendation - The in-plant inspection part of the enforcement process must be improved to ensure that good electrical wiring practices are being used.

## 5.0 DURABILITY RELATED PROBLEMS

Problems of a durability nature are quite prevalent in the mobile home performance data accumulated during this project. Many of these problems have already been discussed in Sections 3.0 and 4.0 since they are, in some cases, closely related to the four major problem subsections established to categorize the data (ANSI A119.1, Enforcement Process, Mechanical/Electrical Appliances and Routine Maintenance).

### 5.1 WINDOW (NCWD) AND DOOR HARDWARE (NCXH AND NCPH)

	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem		
Sample	Exterior Door	Partition Door	Window
HUD	26.2	3.4	6.8
Private	8.3	7.9	12.2
Field	24.5	5.4	5.8

Discussion - Data from the Routine Maintenance Subsection indicated that the most troublesome hardware problems were associated with exterior doors. Window closing mechanisms and latches exhibited the most problems followed by partition door hardware.

ANSI A119.1-1975 does not include a reference specification for either exterior door locks or partition door hardware which may be a contributing factor to the poor performance indicated by the data. There is an existing specification for Locks and Lock Trim (ANSI A156.2-1975) which could be referenced in ANSI A119.1.

In the case of windows, ANSI A119.1-1975 does reference (B8.5.1) MHMA Specification No. 1-71-Rev. 1973, "Window Specification for Utilization in Mobile and Factory Built Housing." This specification was developed primarily for energy conservation and weather resistance concerns. Performance requirements which would insure window hardware durability are not included. There is a proposed American National Standard, ANSI A134.5, "Specifications for Aluminum Mobile Home Windows" which does contain such performance requirements.

### Recommendations

1. Reference ANSI A156.2-1975, "American National Standard for Locks and Lock Trim" in ANSI A119.1.
2. When approved as an American National Standard, reference ANSI A134.5, "Specification for Aluminum Mobile Home Windows," in ANSI A119.1.

## 5.2 FLOOR COVERING (FDUR1.)

As mobile home owners, occupants of Private Sample units would be more concerned with floor covering durability than the occupants of HUD or Field Sample units which were rented.

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	1.0
Private	13.3
Field	3.5

Discussion - Durability and workmanship problems were encountered with sheet vinyl floor coverings and carpeting. The sheet vinyl problems almost exclusively involved buckling of the floor covering at joints of the particle board decking. Carpeting problems, which comprised the greater percentage of the complaints, had to do with poor quality of materials. ANSI A119.1 Standard does not include specifications which would insure minimum quality of floor coverings.

Recommendation - Floor covering specifications of HUD/FHA Minimum Property Standards (MPS) [8] should be incorporated into ANSI A119.1.

## 5.3 EXTERIOR DOORS (DEDU)

Sample	% of Mobile Homes in Sample with Problem
HUD	0.1
Private	3.6
Field	2.7

Discussion - The durability problems encountered involved deterioration and delamination of facing materials; including aluminum, wood, hardboard and vinyl. The majority of these problems were encountered in the Private and Field Samples. As discussed in 3.1.6, ANSI A119.1-1975 does not include a door specification. Proposed MHMA Spec. 3-74, "Exterior Passage Door Specification for Utilization in Mobile and Factory Built Housing," does not include performance tests which would evaluate durability. It is similar to the performance criteria in the HUD/FHA Minimum Property Standards for doors, windows and glazing, which covers only air leakage, water infiltration, and physical load testing.

Recommendation - Methods should be developed for evaluating durability characteristics of exterior doors which would be applicable to all types of housing.

## 5.4 APPLIANCES AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT

5.4.1 General. Durability of appliances (furnace, range, refrigerator, hot water heater, etc.) is covered only very generally in the ANSI A119.1 Standard with the statement that appliances shall be "listed or certified by a nationally recognized testing agency for use in mobile homes." The definition of "listed," given in Parts D and E of the Standard is, "Equipment or materials included in a list published by a nationally recognized testing laboratory that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials and whose listing states either that the equipment or material meets nationally recognized standards or has been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner."

An in-depth analysis of existing standards for appliances in regard to durability is beyond the scope of this study. As a comparison, standards for furnaces, hot water heaters, ranges, refrigerators and clothes dryers, as outlined in the HUD/FHA MPS and ANSI A119.1, are presented in Table 22. The standards presented in ANSI A119.1 are more extensive than those in the MPS and no correlation between the two is evident for any of the appliances. This is understandable for furnaces since they are generally designed specifically for mobile homes and tend to differ considerably from those used in conventional housing. However, some correlation between MPS and ANSI A119.1 could be expected for hot water heaters since similar appliances are used in both types of housing.



The other major appliances found in mobile homes and conventional houses (ranges and refrigerators) are essentially not covered in either standard. ANSI A119.1 does give a specification for commercial cooking equipment and refrigerators using gas fuel, but not for refrigerators. The MPS does not cover standards for ranges or refrigerators.

5.4.2 Problem Distribution. Problems associated with mechanical/electrical appliances and equipment accounted for 5,508 (17.2%) of the total number of problems (31,982) categorized for all samples. The distribution of these 5,508 problems for the Private, Field and HUD Samples can be seen in Tables 11, 16 and 19. Mechanical/electrical appliance and equipment problems were found in 52.8% of all mobile homes in the three samples.

Table 23 presents the rank ordering of problem occurrence for the combined sample by component as follows: furnace, hot water heater, range, exhaust fan, refrigerator, smoke detector, and electrical baseboard heating units. A further breakdown of problem occurrences associated with the three most troublesome components (furnaces, hot water heaters and ranges) are presented in Figures 5, 6, 7 and 8.

## 6.0 SUMMARY COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This project was undertaken by the National Bureau of Standards at the request and sponsorship of the Division of Energy, Building Technology and Standards of the Department of Housing and Urban Development with the objective of documenting mobile home performance problems and relating them to possible inadequacies in the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes and the mobile homes enforcement process. Additionally, the durability of mobile home components was a study objective for potential use in mortgage insurance evaluation.

The data presented in this report and in references [2], [3] and [4] represent a significant base of information from which the above objectives can be addressed. It should be pointed out that the number of mobile homes included in this study is small when compared to the total number of units now occupied in the United States. Also, the emphasis in this project, by design, was to concentrate on reported mobile home problems and does not reflect the large number of mobile home occupants who have been satisfied with the performance of their units. A problem oriented study of this type on conventional housing would probably be just as revealing.

Problem data were separated into five different categories, as described in Appendix A and presented in Appendices B, C and D, for the three data samples. These were related to (1) ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes, (2) Mobile Home Enforcement Process, (3) Routine Maintenance, (4) Mechanical/Electrical Appliances, and (5) Miscellaneous. In many cases, a performance problem could be related to more than one of these categories. A judgment was made by the project staff as to which major category a problem should be placed. The problem discussions in Sections 3.0, 4.0 and 5.0 attempt to touch on the various reasons for the problem occurrence.

Problems placed in the ANSI A119.1 category indicated areas where the Standard was inadequate or where omissions were evident. The major problem areas in the Construction system were rain leaks, failure of interior paneling attachment, inadequate bottomboard durability, corrosion of exterior fasteners, and excessive metal roof membrane flexibility (roof rumble.) Plumbing problems included questionable quality of fixtures, loose fixture connections, watertightness of shower enclosures, and freezing of piping. Heating and electrical problems in the ANSI A119.1 category consisted of questionable location of furnace thermostat and inadequate fastening of electrical boxes.



The Mobile Home Enforcement category included problems which indicated deficiencies in the mobile home regulatory process (plan and specification review, certification, and in-plant inspection.) In the Construction area, this included instances where thermal insulation in the walls and roof were found missing or improperly installed. Typical problems in the Plumbing area included piping water leaks, inadequate grade (slope) of drain pipe, water heater relief valve drain problems, and corrosion of piping. Heating system problems included use of unlisted or inadequately installed components, inadequate accessibility of appliances, joints of supply and vent systems not airtight, inadequate separation of combustion air system, inadequate marking of appliances and improper flexible gas connector usage. Electrical problems included lack of durability and long-term performance of devices, improper location of receptacles and devices, inadequate number of branch circuits, and problems related to workmanship such as insufficient cable support, inadequate cable protection, etc.

Problems related to durability of mobile home components are discussed in Section 5.0. Most of the problems in the Mechanical/Electrical Appliance category are included in this discussion. While many of the problems in the Routine Maintenance category were of a normal wear and tear nature, of the types expected in all types of housing, some were related to durability and were also included in Section 5.0.

The body of this report contains many specific recommendations on revisions to the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes and suggested improvements in the mobile home enforcement process. However, many of the identified problems point out that the state-of-the-art at this time will not permit a specific recommended solution. The following comments and recommendations are submitted in response to this obvious need for additional mobile home research:

1. The forces resulting from transportation and site set-up of the mobile home are not documented sufficiently to allow incorporation of specific design criteria into the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes. Throughout this report, the effect of these forces on the construction, plumbing, heating and electrical systems are implied but cannot be specifically substantiated. It is recommended that a research program be initiated to determine the effect of transportation and set-up on mobile home performance.
2. The effect of wind forces on mobile homes, both during transportation and on site, are unknown. The configuration of the mobile homes and siting conditions differ considerably from other structures making it difficult to apply results of available wind research. It is recommended that a research program be initiated to determine the magnitude and distribution of wind forces on mobile homes as well as the response of the structural system to expected wind forces. Available mobile home wind research data are quite limited.
3. Available data indicate that mobile homes are subjected to deteriorative forces after leaving the factory and prior to occupancy due to transportation and site set-up. It is recommended that a required inspection be considered for mobile homes after set-up and prior to occupancy to evaluate the adequacy of the construction, plumbing, heating and electrical systems. This could include an evaluation of the following which were documented in this study to be problem areas: tightness of the heating vent system; electrical system for shorts; plumbing system for gas, oil or water leaks; tie-down system; and the operation of plumbing fixtures and appliances. Since the enforcement process is generally accomplished at the state or local level, a handbook outlining this pre-occupancy inspection procedure should be developed for national use.
4. The problems related to the mobile home enforcement process were associated with inadequate plan/specification review or in-plant inspection. A uniform procedural guide for these phases of the process should be established for national use.

5. The data presented in this report suggests that durability of mobile home components is a problem. However, there are few existing standards available within the housing industry which provide for evaluation of long-term durability performance of components such as door hardware, plumbing fixtures, and electrical devices. The development of such standards should be encouraged.
6. The ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes consists of a combination of performance and prescriptive type requirements. Prescriptive requirements are generally written around systems, components or materials that are currently in use. This approach tends to freeze technology and discourage the use of innovative concepts. The further application of the performance approach to mobile home standards could allow the mobile home industry, which is quite competitive and receptive to cost effective innovations to produce a quality product which could be purchased by a larger segment of the population.

## References

- [1] ANSI A119.1 (NFPA 501B) "Standard for Mobile Homes," National Fire Protection Association, Boston, Massachusetts.
- [2] J.H. Pielert, W.E. Greene, L.F. Skoda, W.G. Street; Performance of Mobile Homes - Data Acquisition and Analysis Methodology; National Bureau of Standards (U.S.) NBSIR 75-641, February 1975 (NTIS Accession No. COM-75-11209).
- [3] W.G. Street, W.E. Greene, J.H. Pielert, L.F. Skoda; A Compilation of Problems Related to the Performance of Mobile Homes; National Bureau of Standards (U.S.) NBSIR 75-690, April 1975 (NTIS Accession No. COM-75-11207).
- [4] L.F. Skoda, J.H. Pielert, W.E. Greene, W.G. Street; Performance of Mobile Homes - A Field Inspection Study; National Bureau of Standards (U.S.) NBSIR 75-688, June 1975 (NTIS Accession No. COM-75-11222).
- [5] ANSI A119.3 "Standard for Mobile Home Parks," National Fire Protection Association, Boston, Massachusetts.
- [6] P.W. Cooke, L.P. Zelenka, H.K. Tejuja; Mobile Home Construction Standards Adopted by State Regulatory Programs - An Analysis; National Bureau of Standards (U.S.) NBSIR 75-680, March 1975 (NTIS Accession No. COM-75-10423).
- [7] P.W. Cooke, H.K. Tejuja, R.D. Dikkers, L.P. Zelenka; State Building Regulatory Programs for Mobile Homes and Manufactured Buildings - A Summary; National Bureau of Standards (U.S.) Technical Note 853, September 1974.
- [8] HUD Minimum Property Standards - Volume 1 (One and Two Family Dwellings), U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development Publication 4900.1, 1973 Edition.

### Acknowledgement

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The authors are particularly grateful to the many Federal, State and private organizations who cooperated with the NBS study team by making mobile homes available for field inspection, as well as providing mobile home performance data.



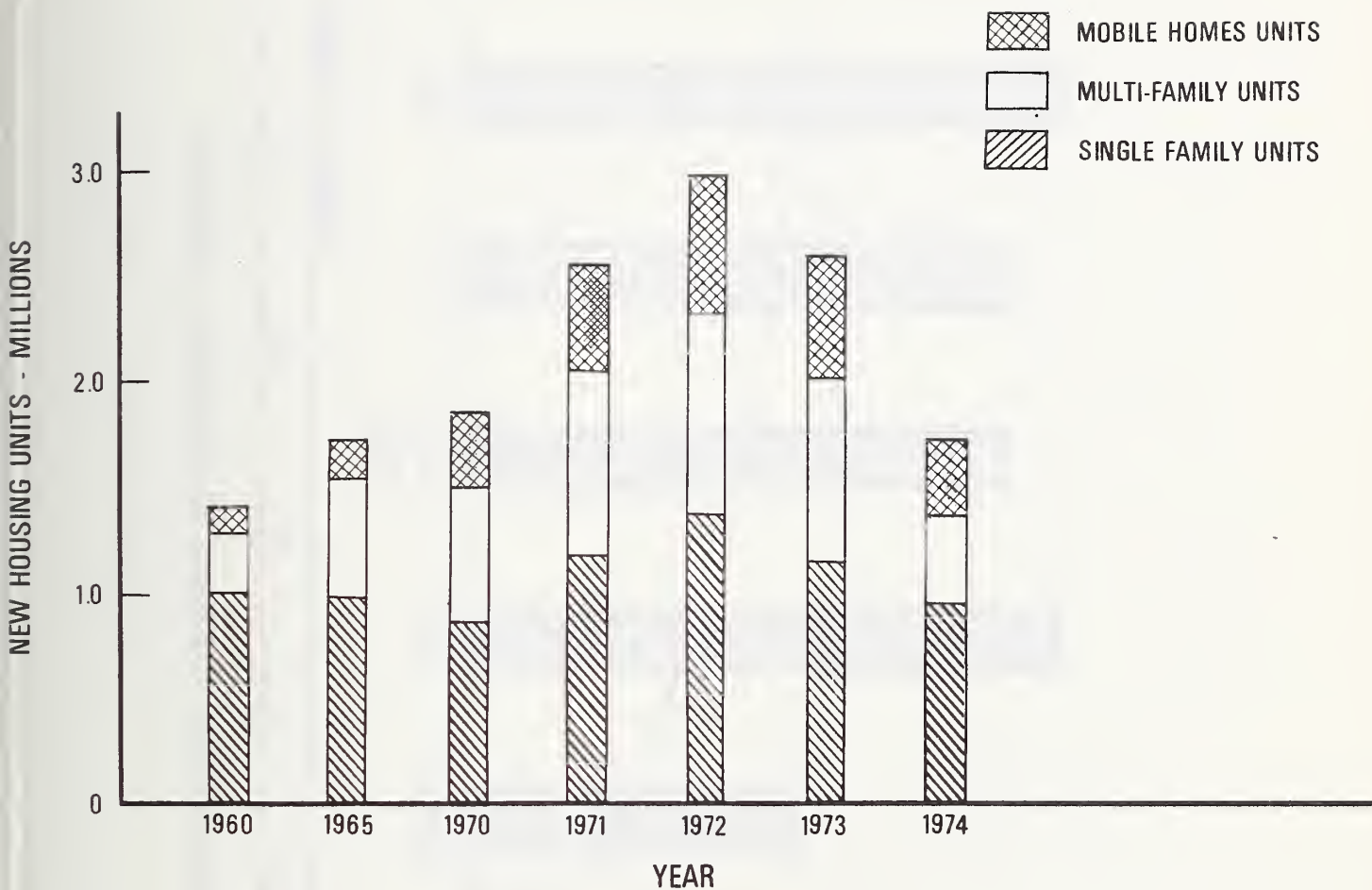
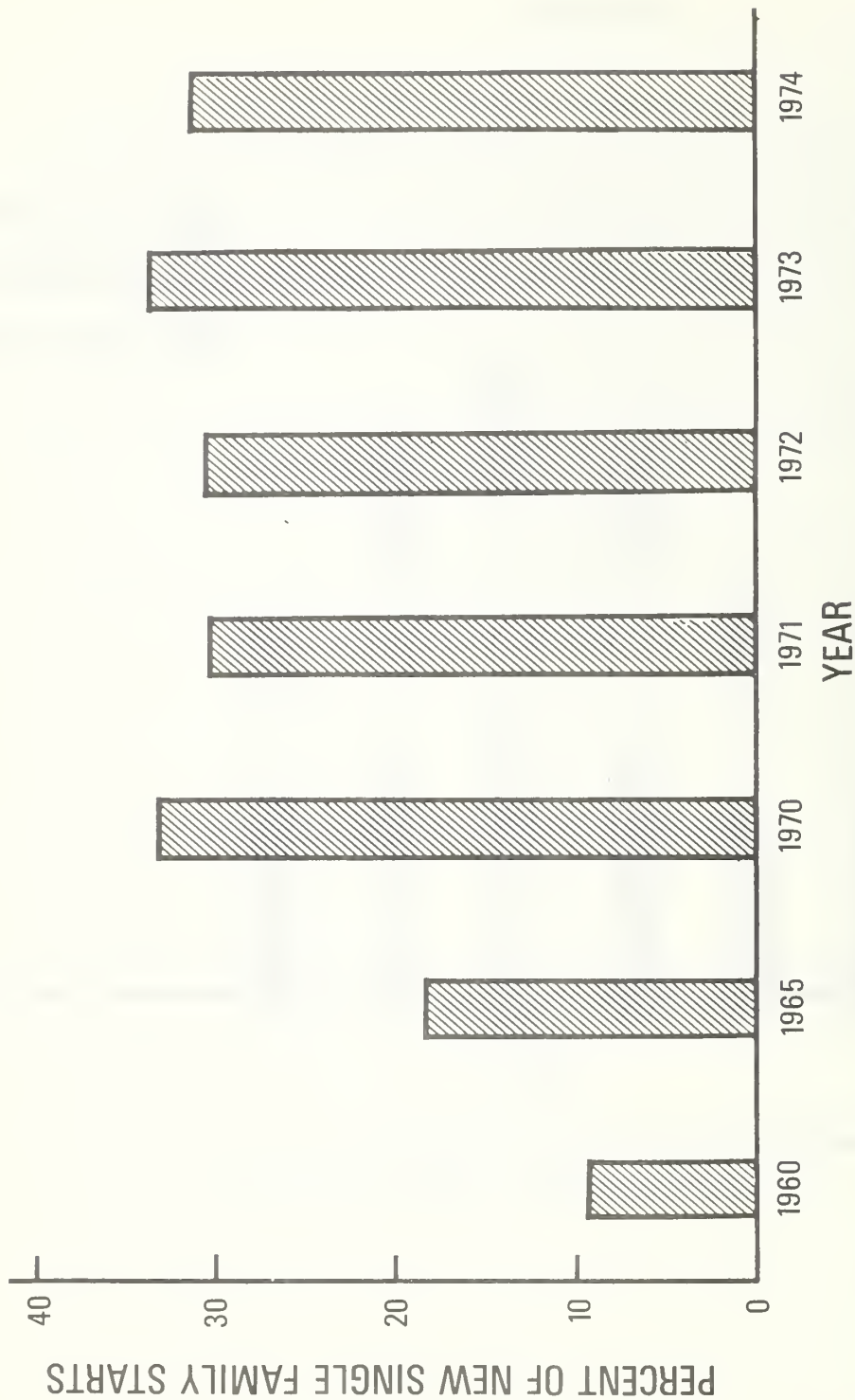


Figure 1 - New Housing Units Produced in U.S. Versus Year  
Source: Bureau of the Census



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU

Figure 2 Mobile Home Production as Percentage of New Single Family Housing Units

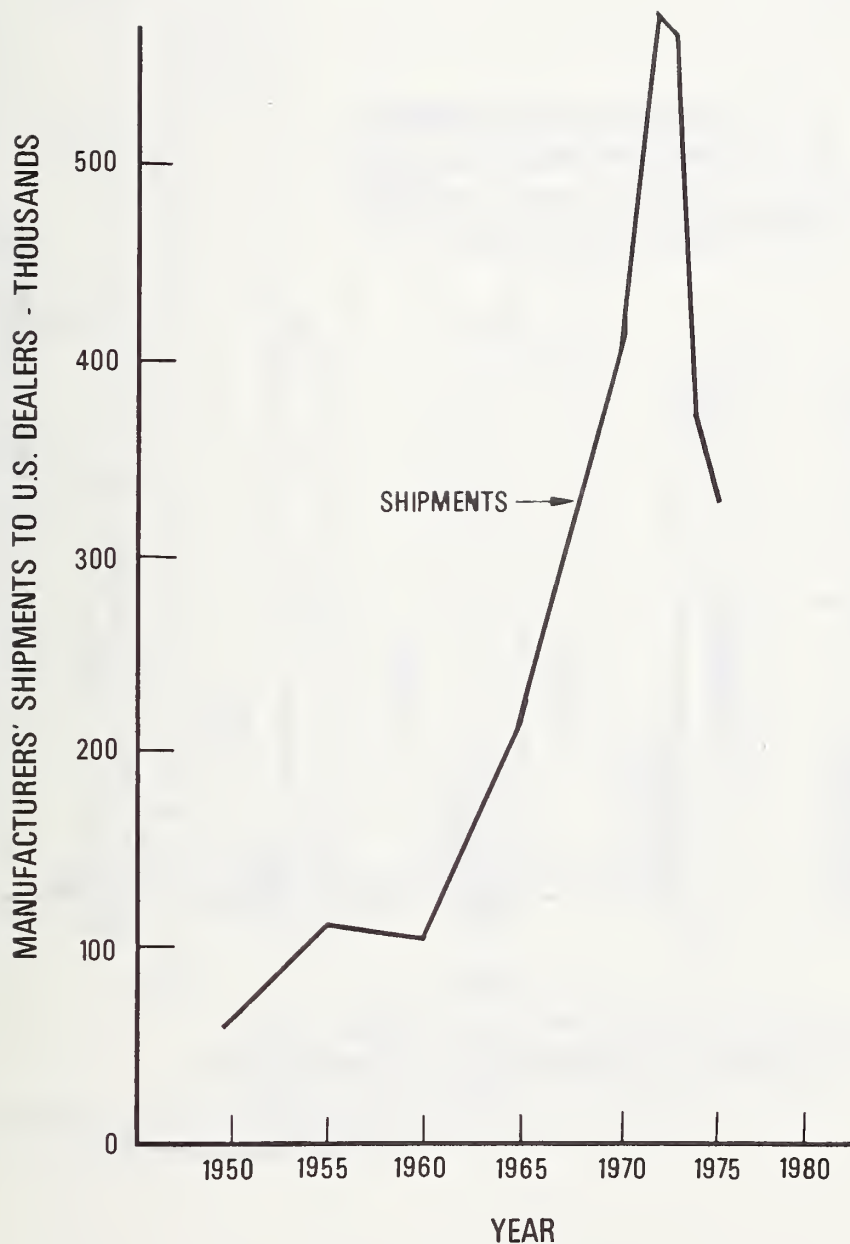


Figure 3 Mobile Home Shipments

Source: Manufactured Housing Institute  
"Quick Facts" 1974 Data

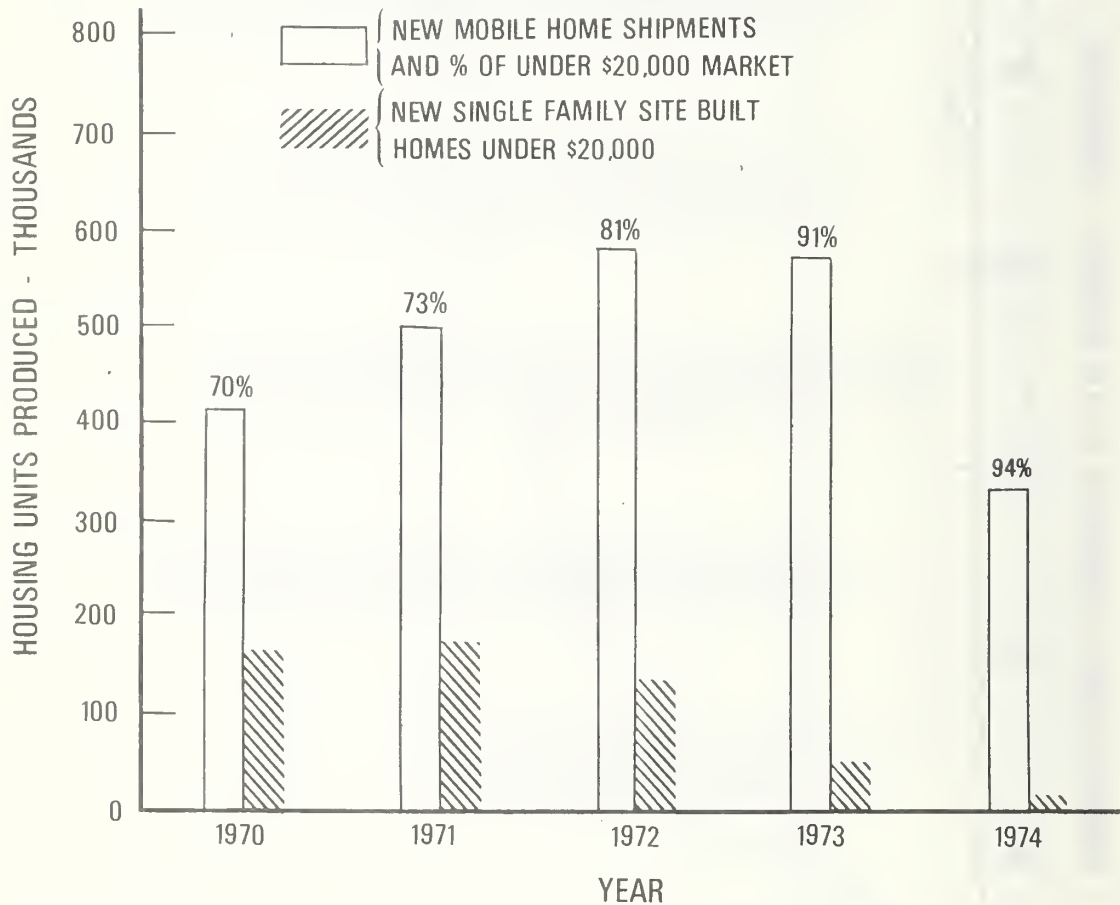


Figure 4 The Under \$20,000 New Home Market

Source: Manufactured Housing Institute  
"Quick Facts" 1974 Data



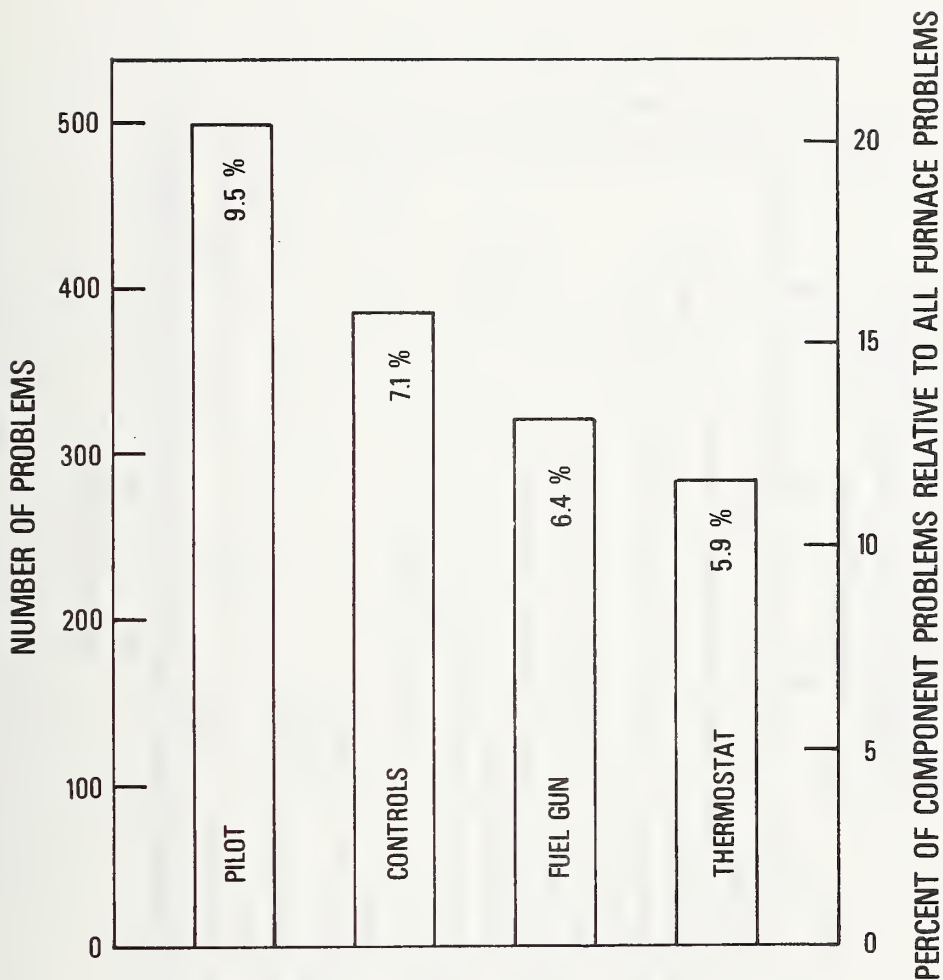


Figure 5 - Problem Distribution for Furnace Components (Total Sample)

Notes

1. Total sample includes HUD, Field, and Private Data
2. Percentages in bars indicate portion of mobile homes in total sample with component problem

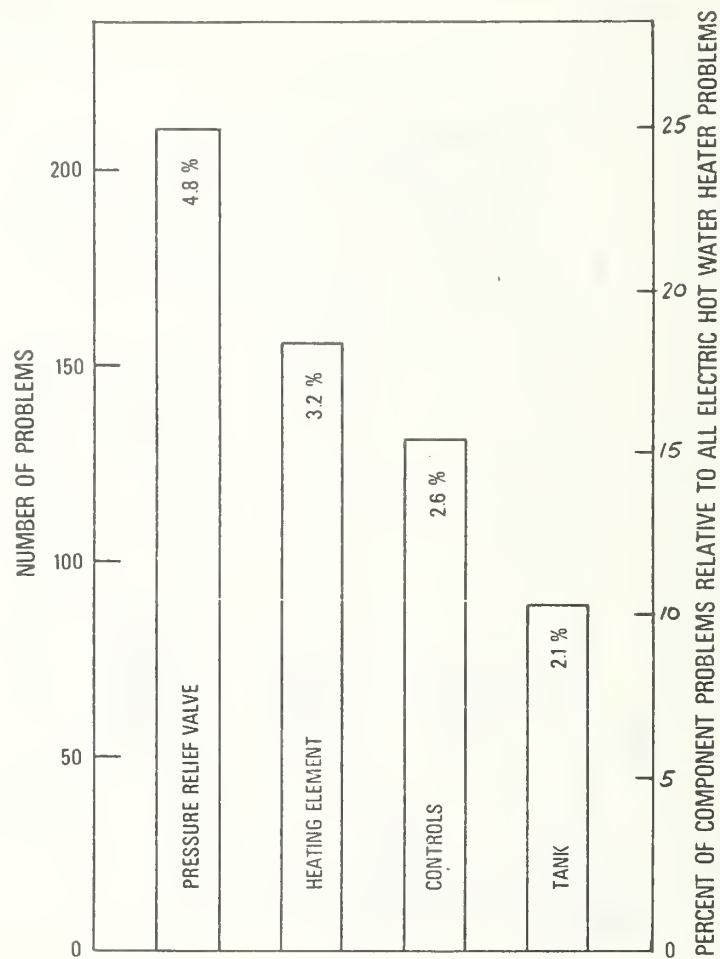


Figure 6 - Problem Distribution for Electric Water Heater Components (Total Sample)

Notes

1. Total sample includes HUD, Field, and Private Data
2. Percentages in bars indicate portion of mobile homes in total sample with component problem

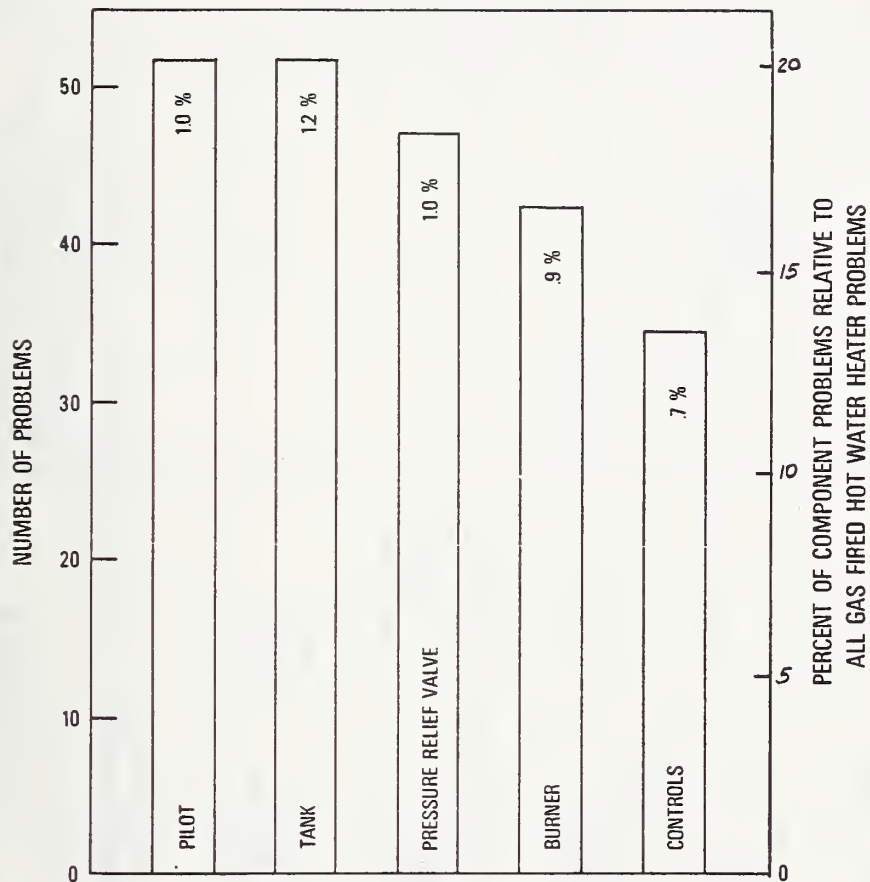


Figure 7 - Problem Distribution for Gas Fired Water Heaters (Total Sample)

Notes

1. Total sample includes HUD, Field, and Private Data
2. Percentages in bars indicate portion of mobile homes in total sample with component problem

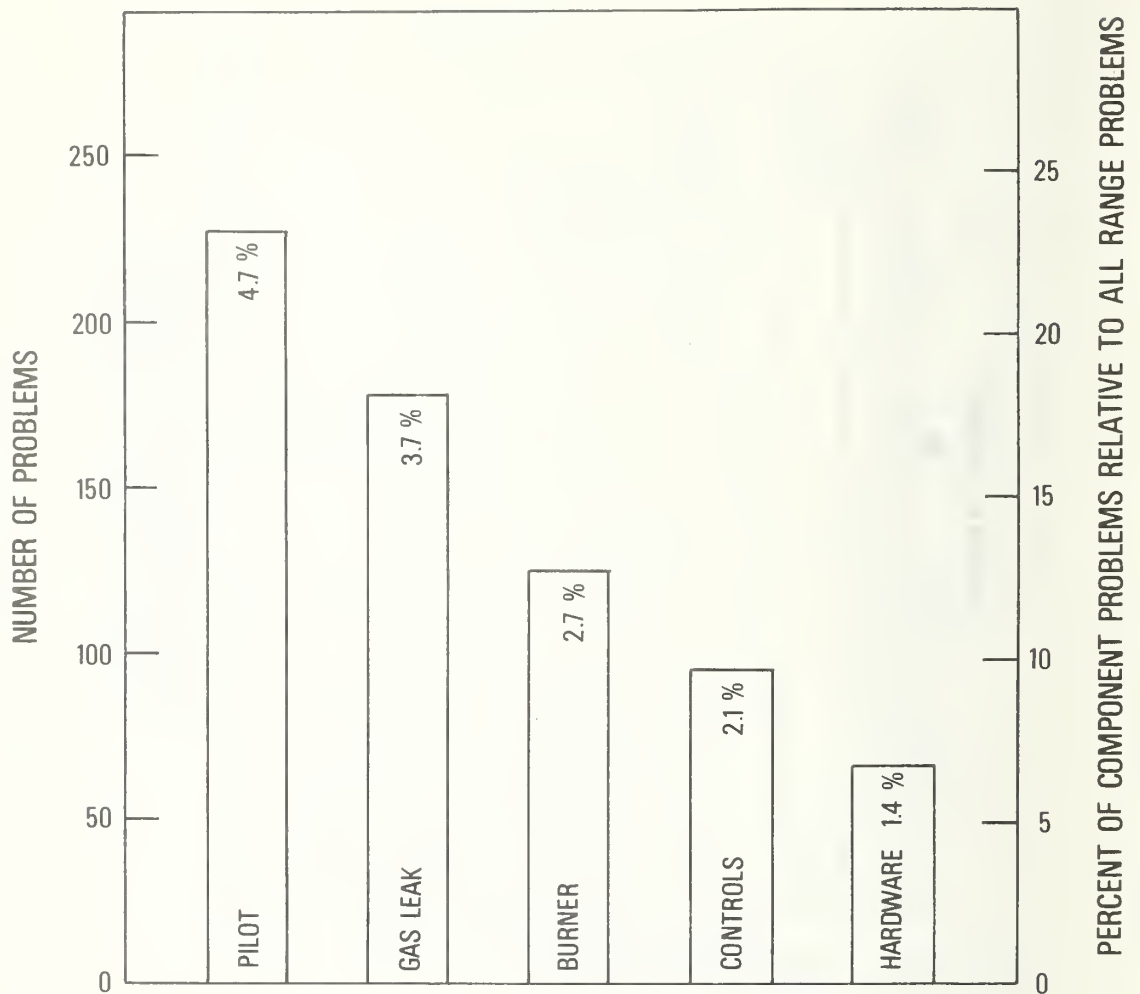


Figure 8 - Problem Distribution for Range Components (Total Sample)

Notes

1. Total sample includes HUD, Field, and Private Data.
2. Percentages in bars indicate portion of mobile homes in total sample with component problem.



Table 1  
Mobile Home Performance Problem Data Sources (PRIVATE SAMPLE)

Source and Location	Visit to Source Agency	Approximate Number of Mobile Home Cases Potentially Available (early 1974)	Number of Mobile Home Cases Obtained
<u>Texas</u> - Dept. of Labor and Standards - Mobile Home Div. - (Austin)	Yes	257	171
<u>California</u> - Dept. of Housing and Community Development - Div. of Codes and Standards - (Sacramento)	Yes	3,000	162
<u>Arizona</u> - Division of Building Codes - (Phoenix)	No	273	1
<u>Florida</u> - Dept. of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles - (Tallahassee)	Yes	1,400	142
<u>Virginia</u> - Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce - Office of Consumer Affairs - (Richmond)	Yes	300	32
<u>Georgia</u> - Office of Comptroller General - State Fire Marshall - (Atlanta)	No	300	-
<u>Louisiana</u> - Office of the Governor - Office of Consumer Pro- tection - (Baton Rouge)	No	700	3

Table 1 (con't)

Source and Location	Visit to Source Agency	Approximate Number of Mobile Home Cases Potentially Available (early 1974)	Number of Mobile Home Cases Obtained
Washington - Dept. of Labor and Industries - Mobile Home, Commercial Coach and Recreational Vehicle Section - (Seattle)	Yes	300	152
Veterans Administration Office - (Jacksonville, Florida)	Yes	250	47
Veterans Administration Regional Office - (Montgomery, Alabama)	Yes	125	40
Veterans Administration Center - (Jackson, Mississippi)	No	123	1
Alabama Farm Bureau - (Montgomery, Alabama)	Yes	200	199
American Mobilehome Association - (Lakewood, Colorado)	No	10	8
Minnesota - Dept. of Administration - Building Code Division - (St. Paul)	No	25	9

Table 2

State of Manufacture and Number of Units  
For the Combined (HUD, Field and Private)  
Mobile Home Sample

<u>State</u>	<u>Number of Units</u>
Alabama	272
Alaska	2
Arizona	1
Arkansas	60
California	160
Colorado	4
Florida	168
Georgia	235
Idaho	31
Illinois	37
Indiana	329
Kansas	19
Kentucky	15
Louisiana	23
Maryland	4
Michigan	85
Minnesota	38
Mississippi	68
Missouri	6
New York	21
North Carolina	131
North Dakota	2
Ohio	65
Oklahoma	7
Oregon	61
Pennsylvania	307
South Carolina	52
South Dakota	2
Tennessee	40
Texas	151
Utah	2
Virginia	46
Washington	58
Wisconsin	6
Wyoming	1
Unknown	<u>1596</u>
Total	4105

Table 3

Year of Manufacture vs. Number of Units  
Combined HUD, PRIVATE and FIELD SAMPLE

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>
1974	32
1973	382
1972	1791
1971	208
1970	18
1969	4
1968	1
1965	2
1962	2
Unknown	<u>1665</u>
Total	4105

Table 4

Width vs. Number of Units  
Combined HUD, PRIVATE and FIELD SAMPLE

<u>Width</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>
10.0 Feet	2
11.0 "	1
12.0 "	2366
13.0 "	2
14.0 "	84
16.0 "	1
20.0 "	17
24.0 "	284
Unknown	<u>1348</u>
Total	4105



Table 5

Seals of Certifying Agency  
Combined HUD, PRIVATE and FIELD SAMPLE

<u>Agency</u>	<u>Type of Agency</u>	<u>No. of Units with Seal</u>
Alabama	State	336
Arkansas	"	1
California	"	161
Colorado	"	4
Delaware	"	1
Florida	"	84
Georgia	"	75
Minnesota	"	8
Mississippi	"	12
Tennessee	"	14
Texas	"	124
Virginia	"	21
Washington	"	51
Total State Seals		892
Pittsburgh Testing Lab.	Third Party	1
National Consumer Testing Lab.	" "	22
Underwriters Lab.	" "	46
Total Third Party		69
MHMA/TCA <sup>1/</sup>	Trade Association	1326
HUD Specification <sup>2/</sup>	Federal	449
Others (Misc.)	Manufacturers, etc.	14
Total Other Seals		1789
Total Seals		2750 <sup>3/</sup>
Units With No Seals Attached <sup>4/</sup>		487
Units With No Seal Information <sup>5/</sup>		1126

- <sup>1/</sup> Trade Association - Mobile Home Manufacturers Association and Trailer Coach Association.
- <sup>2/</sup> HUD Purchase Contract required compliance with ANSI A119.1
- <sup>3/</sup> Exceeds 2492 mobile homes with seals because some units have more than one seal.
- <sup>4/</sup> Available data indicated that units had no attached seals.
- <sup>5/</sup> No information available to indicate if mobile homes had seals.

TABLE 6

Problem Distributions Within All Samples\*

Category of Problem	Private Sample	Field Sample	HUD Sample
ANSI A119.1 Standard	36.7%	29.6%	19.1%
Enforcement	28.9	30.5	10.3
Routine Maintenance	24.0	26.5	45.7
M/E Appliances & Equipment	5.9	10.6	21.4
Miscellaneous	4.5	2.8	3.4

\* Percentages based on total number of problems in each sample.

TABLE 7

SUMMARY OF REPORTED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS ALL CATEGORIES -- PRIVATE DATA (967 UNITS)

CATEGORY OF PROBLEM	Level	REPORTED PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOME UNITS REPORTING PROBLEMS IN CATEGORY		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total Units	
ANSI STANDARD A119.1-1974	2	2280	36.7	808	83.6	2.36
ENFORCEMENT	2	1791	28.9	639	66.1	1.85
ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	2	1490	24.0	686	71.1	1.54
MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT	2	367	5.9	271	28.0	.38
MISCELLANEOUS	2	278	4.5	239	24.7	.29
(TOTAL)		(6206)	(100.0)	-	-	6.42

TABLE 8

ANSI STANDARD A119.1 - 1974 RELATED PROBLEMS - PRIVATE DATA (967 UNITS)

ANSI STANDARD A119.1 - 1974 PART	Level	ANSI STANDARD A119.1- 1974 RELATED PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOME UNITS WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total Units	
PART B - Construction	3	1479	64.9	679	70.2	1.53
PART C - Plumbing	3	681	29.9	453	46.8	.71
PART E - Electrical	3	61	2.7	54	5.6	.06
PART D - Heating	3	59	2.6	58	6.0	.06
(TOTAL)		(2780)	(100)	-	-	2.36



TABLE 9

ENFORCEMENT RELATED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - PRIVATE DATA (967 UNITS)

ENFORCEMENT CATEGORY	Level	ENFORCEMENT RELATED PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOME UNITS WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total Units	
HEATING	3	533	29.8	302	31.2	.55
PLUMBING	3	469	26.2	314	32.5	.49
ELECTRICAL	3	463	25.9	299	30.9	.48
CONSTRUCTION	3	326	18.2	235	24.3	.34
(TOTAL)		(1791)	(100.1)	-	-	1.86

TABLE 10  
ROUTINE MAINTENANCE RELATED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - PRIVATE DATA (967 UNITS)

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE CATEGORY	Level	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE RELATED PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOME UNITS WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total Units	
CONSTRUCTION	3	1127	75.6	579	59.9	1.17
PLUMBING	3	223	15.0	186	19.2	.23
ELECTRICAL	3	131	8.8	112	11.6	.14
HEATING	3	7	.5	7	.7	.01
UNDEFINED	2	2	-	-	-	-
(TOTAL)		(1490)	(99.9)			1.55

TABLE 11

MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT RELATED PROBLEMS - PRIVATE DATA (967 UNITS)

MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT COMPONENTS	Level	MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT RELATED PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOME UNITS WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total Units	
RANGE - GAS/ELECTRIC	3	112	30.5	97	10.0	.12
FURNACE, HOT AIR, GAS OR OIL	3	87	23.7	77	8.0	.09
EXHAUST FAN	3	72	19.6	71	7.3	.07
HOT WATER HEATERS	3	52	14.2	50	5.2	.05
REFRIGERATOR	3	32	8.7	28	2.9	.03
ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATING UNITS	3	1	.3	1	.1	.00
UNDEFINED	2	11	3.0	-	-	.01
(TOTAL)		(367)	(100.0)	-	-	.37

TABLE 12  
SUMMARY OF REPORTED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - FIELD DATA (257 UNITS)  
ALL CATEGORIES

CATEGORY OF PROBLEM	Level	REPORTED PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOME UNITS REPORTING PROBLEMS IN CATEGORY		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total Units	
ENFORCEMENT	2	1075	30.5	228	88.7	4.18
ANSI STANDARD ALL 19.1-1974	2	1045	29.6	236	91.8	4.07
ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	2	934	26.5	169	65.8	3.63
MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES & EQUIPMENT	2	374	10.6	106	41.2	1.46
MISCELLANEOUS	2	100	2.8	53	20.6	.39
(TOTAL)		(3528)	(100.0)	-	-	13.73



TABLE 13

ENFORCEMENT RELATED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - FIELD DATA (257 UNITS)

ENFORCEMENT CATEGORY	Level	ENFORCEMENT RELATED PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOME UNITS WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total Units	
PLUMBING	3	493	45.9	183	71.2	1.92
HEATING	3	324	30.1	152	59.1	1.26
ELECTRICAL	3	189	17.6	114	44.4	.74
CONSTRUCTION	3	69	6.4	61	23.7	.27
(TOTAL)		(1075)	(100.0)	-	-	4.19

TABLE 14

ANSI STANDARD A119.1 - 1974 RELATED PROBLEMS - FIELD DATA (257 UNITS)

ANSI STANDARD A119.1 - 1974 PART	Level	ANSI STANDARD A119.1-1974 Related Problems		MOBILE HOME UNITS WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total Units	
PART B - Construction	3	661	63.3	228	88.7	2.57
PART C - Plumbing	3	208	19.9	108	42.0	.81
PART E - Electrical	3	91	8.7	69	26.8	.35
PART D - Heating System	3	85	8.1	76	29.6	.33
(TOTAL)		(1045)	(100.0)	-	-	4.06

TABLE 15

## ROUTINE MAINTENANCE RELATED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - FIELD DATA (257 UNITS)

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE CATEGORY	Level	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE RELATED PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOME UNITS WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total Units	
CONSTRUCTION	3	550	58.9	143	55.6	2.14
PLUMBING	3	216	23.1	94	36.6	.84
ELECTRICAL	3	124	13.3	74	28.8	.48
HEATING	3	44	4.7	34	13.2	.17
(TOTAL)		934	(100.0)	-	-	3.63

TABLE 16

MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT RELATED PROBLEMS - FIELD DATA (257 UNITS)

MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT COMPONENTS	Level	Mechanical/Electrical Appliances and Equipment Related Problems		Mobile Home Units With Problems		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total Units	
FURNACE, HOT AIR, GAS OR OIL	3	181	48.4	77	30.0	.70
HOT WATER HEATERS	3	82	21.9	52	20.2	.32
RANGE - GAS/ELECTRIC	3	72	19.3	36	14.0	.28
EXHAUST FAN	3	25	6.7	14	5.4	.10
REFRIGERATOR	3	10	2.7	9	3.5	.04
SMOKE DETECTOR	3	3	.8	3	1.2	.01
ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATING UNITS	3	1	.3	1	.4	.00
(TOTAL)		(374)	(100.1)	-	-	1.45



TABLE 17

SUMMARY OF REPORTED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS ALL CATEGORIES - HUD DATA (2881 UNITS)

CATEGORY OF PROBLEM	Level	REPORTED PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOME UNITS REPORTING PROBLEMS IN CATEGORY		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total Units	
ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	2	10,178	45.7	2285	79.3	3.53
MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT	2	4767	21.4	1790	62.1	1.65
ANSI STANDARD A119.1-1974	2	4243	19.1	1628	56.5	1.47
ENFORCEMENT	2	2294	10.3	1265	43.9	.80
MISCELLANEOUS	2	766	3.4	527	18.3	.27
(TOTAL)		(22,248)	(99.9)	-	-	7.72

TABLE 18  
ROUTINE MAINTENANCE RELATED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - HUD DATA (2881 UNITS)

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE CATEGORY	Level	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE RELATED PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOME UNITS WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total Units	
CONSTRUCTION	3	5175	50.8	1769	61.4	1.80
PLUMBING	3	2940	28.9	1443	50.1	1.02
ELECTRICAL	3	1382	13.6	893	31.0	.48
HEATING	3	681	6.7	515	17.9	.24
(TOTAL)		(10,178)	(100.0)	-	-	3.54

TABLE 19

## MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT RELATED PROBLEMS - HUD DATA (2881 UNITS)

MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT COMPONENTS	Level	MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT RELATED PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOME UNITS WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total Units	
FURNACE, HOT AIR, GAS OR OIL	3	2146	45.0	1133	39.3	.75
HOT WATER HEATERS	3	1444	30.3	939	32.6	.50
RANGE - GAS/ELECTRIC	3	792	16.6	544	18.9	.28
EXHAUST FAN	3	180	3.8	168	5.8	.06
REFRIGERATOR	3	153	3.2	133	4.6	.05
SMOKE DETECTOR	3	37	.8	35	1.2	.01
ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATING UNITS	3	13	.3	12	.4	.00
UNDEFINED	2	2	.0	-	-	.00
(TOTAL)		(4767)	(100.0)	-	-	1.65

TABLE 20  
ANSI STANDARD A119.1-1974 RELATED PROBLEMS - HUD DATA (2881 UNITS)

ANSI STANDARD A119.1-1974 PART	Level	ANSI STANDARD A119.1-1974 RELATED PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOME UNITS WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total Units	
PART B - Construction	3	2680	63.2	1236	42.9	.93
PART C - Plumbing	3	1563	36.8	959	33.3	.54
(TOTAL)		(4243)	(100.0)	-	-	1.47



TABLE 21

ENFORCEMENT RELATED MOBILE HOME PROBLEMS - HUD DATA (2881 UNITS)

ENFORCEMENT CATEGORY	Level	ENFORCEMENT RELATED PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOME UNITS WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total Units	
PLUMBING	3	962	41.9	680	23.6	.33
CONSTRUCTION	3	623	27.2	473	16.4	.22
ELECTRICAL	3	490	21.4	391	13.6	.17
HEATING	3	219	9.5	201	7.0	.08
(TOTAL)		(2294)	(100.0)	-	-	.80

Table 22 - Comparison of Appliance Standards Included in the Minimum Property Standards [8] and ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes [1].

MPS		A119.1	
<hr/>			
<u>Furnaces</u>			
Oil	UL-727 and 730	Liquid Fuel-Burning Heating Appliances for Mobile Homes and Travel Trailers	UL 307(a) 1969
Gas	AGA Listed		
Electric	UL-573, NFPA-70	Gas-Heating Appliances for Mobile Homes and Travel Trailers.	UL 307(a) 1965
		Gas-Fired Gravity and Forced Air Central Furnaces	Z21.47 1973
		Gas-Fired Gravity and Fan Type Floor Furnace	Z21.48 1973
		Gas-Fired Gravity and Fan Type Sealed Combustion System Wall Furnaces	Z21.44 1973
		Installation of Oil Burning Equipment	Z95.1 1973 NFPA 31 1972
		Installation of Gas Appliances, Gas Piping in Buildings	Z21.30 1964 NFPA 54 1969
<u>Domestic Water Heaters</u>			
Oil	UL-732	Commercial Gas-Fired and Electrically-Heated Hot Water Generating Equipment	NSF-5 1959
Gas	AGA Listed		
Electric	UL-174	Automatic Storage Type Water Heaters with Input Less than 75,000 BUTH	Z21.10.1 1971 Addenda

Table 22 - Continued

MPS	A119.1
<hr/>	
	<u>Ranges</u>
NONE	Commercial Cooking and Warming Equipment NSF-4 1967
	Household Cooking Gas Appliances Z21.1 1972
	<u>Refrigerators</u>
NONE	Refrigerators Using Gas-Fuel Z21.19 1971
	<u>Clothes Dryers</u>
NONE	Gas Clothes Dryers A21.5.1 1972

TABLE 23

MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES - EQUIPMENT RELATED PROBLEMS - TOTAL SAMPLE (4105 UNITS)

MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES-EQUIPMENT COMPONENT	Level	RELATED PROBLEMS		MOBILE HOME UNITS WITH PROBLEMS		AVERAGE NUMBER OF PROBLEMS PER UNIT IN SAMPLE
		Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total In Sample	
FURNACE, HOT AIR, GAS/OIL <u>1/</u>	3	2414	43.8	1287	31.4	0.590
HOT WATER HEATERS <u>2/</u>	3	1578	28.6	1041	25.4	0.380
RANGE - GAS/ELECTRIC <u>3/</u>	3	976	17.7	677	16.5	0.240
EXHAUST FAN	3	277	5.0	253	6.2	0.070
REFRIGERATOR	3	195	3.5	170	4.1	0.050
SMOKE DETECTOR	3	40	0.7	38	0.9	0.010
ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATING UNITS	3	15	0.3	14	0.3	0.004
UNDEFINED	2	13	0.2	-	-	
(TOTAL)		(5508)	(99.8)			1.344

1/ For component problem distribution see Figure 5.2/ For component problem distributions see Figures 6 and 7.3/ For component problem distribution see Figure 8.



## Appendix A

### Organization and Use of the Problem Summation Tables

## Organization and Use of Problem Summation Tables

It was necessary to develop a data handling system using computer techniques because of the large quantity of data collected. The system devised consisted of a listing of performance problems, a coding technique to record the problems and computer programs to organize and present the data [2].

### Organization of Problem Summation Tables

The Performance Problem List is organized around four major subsections and a miscellaneous subsection. The mobile home performance problems significant to the project are categorized under one of the four major subsections listed below and indicated in figure A1.

- A. Problems Related to ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes
- B. Problems Related to Mobile Home Enforcement Process
- C. Routine Maintenance Problems
- D. Mechanical/Electrical Appliance Problems

This categorization of problems allows documentation of all mobile home performance problems obtained from the various sources.

The ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes subsection represents virtually the entire 1974 edition of the Standard [1], with coding symbols being assigned to appropriate paragraphs. In the case of the Plumbing (Part C), Heating (Part D) and Electrical (Part E) sections of the Standard, the paragraph numbers and key words appear just as they do in the Standard. Construction (Part B) differs in that it is organized around the major construction components such as roof, walls, doors, etc. Therefore, some Standard paragraph numbers which pertain to several components are repeated (example, weather resistance). The problems reported under the ANSI Standard A119.1 subsection are related to inadequacies or omissions in the Standard.

The Mobile Home Enforcement Process subsection is organized similar to the ANSI A119.1 subsection to document problems related to deficiencies in the mobile home regulatory process.

The Routine Maintenance subsection in the catalog is organized under the same general headings as the ANSI A119.1 Enforcement Process subsections; i.e., construction, plumbing, heating and electrical.

The Mechanical/Electrical Appliance subsection of the catalog is grouped by appliance; i.e., furnace, range, hot water heater, refrigerator, exhaust fan and smoke detector. Since components of each appliance are listed, it was possible to pinpoint the component problem where the detail of the data permitted.

### Use of Problem Summation Tables

A problem level concept is employed in the Performance Problem List to organize and assist in the evaluation of the data. Figure A1 illustrates problem levels 1, 2 and 3 and figure A2 isolates ANSI A119.1 (Construction) to illustrate levels 2 through 7. The problem summation tables in Appendices B, C and D show the problem level for each item in the last column and in some cases the problem list has been extended to an 8th level. The problem level concept was established as a tool to order the data and does not impart any degree of importance or significance to the individual problems as they relate to one another.

Using Tables A1, A2 and A3 as references, the use of the Problem Summation Tables is illustrated as follows.

Columns labeled (A), (B), (C), (D), (HOMES), (% Homes), and (Level) defined below are the same for Tables A1, A2 and A3.

Column (A) - The code assigned to identify a particular problem as recorded in the Performance Problem List.

Column (B) - A brief description of the problem or area of concern including the appropriate part of paragraph number in the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes [1].

Column (C) - The number of problems that have been coded with the code identified on that line in Column A. Reported information on the problem has not allowed coding below the level of detail of the particular line (see column labeled "LEVEL.") For example, consider problem code NPLM on Table A1 (Plumbing - Routine Maintenance); 395 of the 3,379 problems were recorded under the general plumbing category, while problem definition allowed the remaining 2,984 (3,379 - 395) problems to be recorded with greater detail.

Column (D) - The summation of all problems at a discrete level. For example, the total number of problems associated with Routine Maintenance is 12,602 (Table A1) which is made up of the following summation of level 3 problems.

Construction	6,852
Plumbing	3,379
Electrical	1,637
Heating	732
Undefined (Column C)	2
Total	12,602

The number of problems at a given level is the summation of problems at the next lower level. As another example, the number of level 1 problems (31,982) consists of the following level 2 problems: 12,602 Routine Maintenance problems; 7,568 ANSI A119.1 problems; 5,508 Mechanical/Electrical Appliance problems, 5,160 Enforcement problems, and 1,144 Miscellaneous problems.

Column (HOMES) - The values in this column indicate the number of mobile homes in the sample that had one or more of the problems identified on each line (1,723 mobile homes with 3,379 Plumbing - Routine Maintenance problems in Table A1).

Column (% Homes) - The entries in this column indicate the percentage of the total number of mobile homes reviewed in the sample which had the problem identified on each line. For example, under Plumbing - Routine Maintenance in Table A1.

$$\frac{1,723 \text{ homes with problems}}{4,105 \text{ homes in sample}} \times 100 = 42.0\%$$

Column (Level) - These entries define the level of detail of the problem for each line.

Columns labeled (% 2nd and % 1st) in Table A1 are defined below:

Consider the example of "Construction (CONS) - ANSI Standard A119.1"

Column (% 2nd) - The entries in this column are the percentage of 2nd level problems that are contained at the third level of detail.

$$\frac{\text{Level 3 Problems}}{\text{Level 2 Problems}} = \frac{4,820}{7,568} \times 100 = 63.7\%$$

Column (% 1st) - The entries in this column are the percentages of 1st level problems that are contained at each lower level of detail.

$$\frac{\text{Level 3 Problems}}{\text{Level 1 Problems}} = \frac{4,820}{31,982} \times 100 = 15.1\%$$

Columns labeled (% 3rd), (% 2nd), and (% 1st) in Table A2 are defined below:

Consider the example of "Exterior Walls (EXTW) - Construction - ANSI Standard A119.1."

Column (% 3rd) - The entries in this column are the percentages of 3rd level problems which are contained at each 4th level of detail.

$$\frac{\text{Level 4 Problems}}{\text{Level 3 Problems}} = \frac{995}{4,820} \times 100 = 20.6\%$$

Column (% 2nd) - Percentages relating 4th levels to the 2nd level of detail.

$$\frac{\text{Level 4 Problems}}{\text{Level 2 Problems}} = \frac{995}{7,568} \times 100 = 13.1\%$$

Column (% 1st) - Percentages relating 4th level to the 1st level.

$$\frac{\text{Level 4 Problems}}{\text{Level 1 Problems}} = \frac{995}{31,982} \times 100 = 3.1\%$$

Column labeled (% 7th), (% 6th), (% 5th), (% 4th), and (% 3rd) on Table A3 are defined below:

Consider the example of "Faucet Assembly (NPFA) - Water Supply Piping-Plumbing Routine Maintenance."

Column (% 7th and 6th) - Entries in these columns are percentages denoting the portions of the 7th and 6th level problems for each 8th and 7th level problem. These columns are blank on Table A3 since there are no 7th and 8th level problems shown on this page.

Column (% 5th), (% 4th), (% 3rd) - Entries in these columns related the number of problems at a given level to preceeding levels (6, 5, 4 and 3).

$$\frac{\text{Level 6 Problems}}{\text{Level 5 Problems}} = \frac{131}{478} \times 100 = 27.4\% \text{ (Column \% 5th)}$$

$$\frac{\text{Level 7 Problems}}{\text{Level 4 Problems}} = \frac{131}{1,196} \times 100 = 11.0\% \text{ (Column \% 4th)}$$

$$\frac{\text{Level 7 Problems}}{\text{Level 3 Problems}} = \frac{131}{3,379} \times 100 = 3.9\% \text{ (Column \% 3rd)}$$

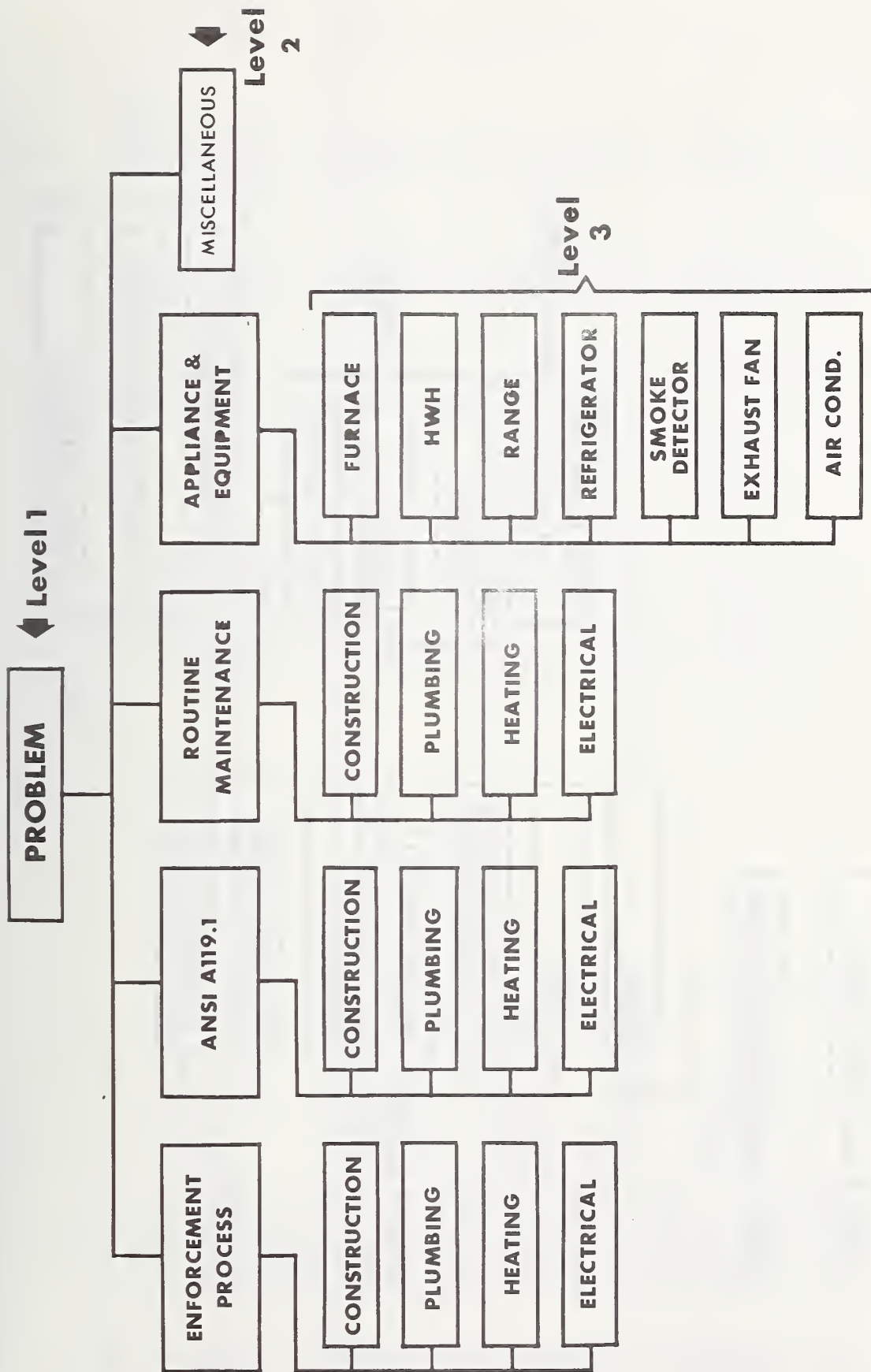


Figure A1 Organization of Performance Problem List (Levels 1, 2 and 3)



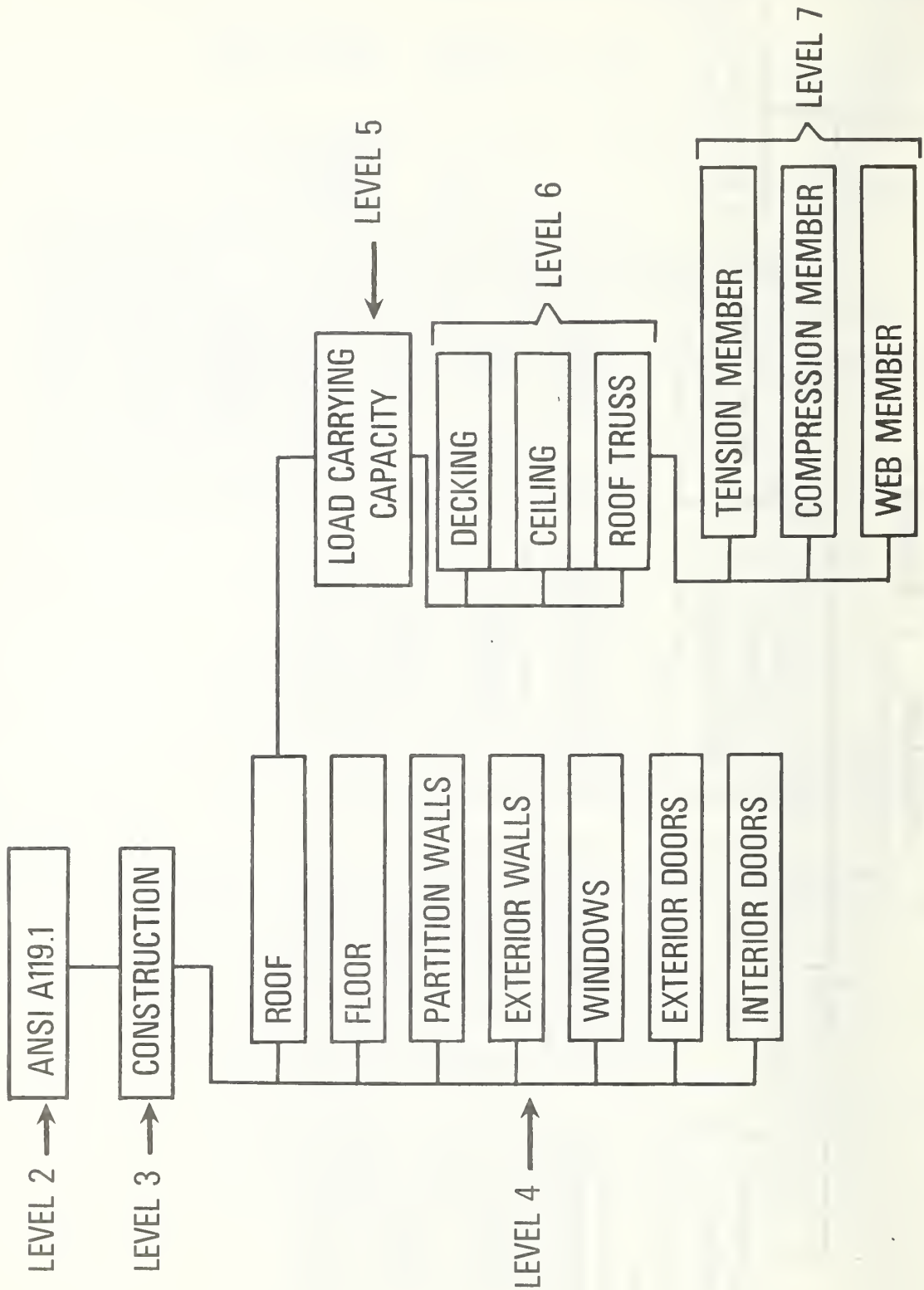


Figure A2 Organization of Performance Problem List (Levels 2 through 7)

FIRST LEVEL SUMMATION:  
TOTAL NUMBER OF PROBLEMS

N.J.  
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1

(A) (B) (C) (D)

SECOND AND THIRD LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

#2ND #1ST (HOMES) (%HOMES) (LEVEL)

NANS ROUTINE MAINTENANCE

( 2) 12502

76.5

2

NCON CONSTRUCTION

( 12) 6852

54.4

3

NPLM PLUMBING

( 395) 3349

21.4

3

NELC ELECTRICAL

( 252) 1637

26.8

3

NHTG HEATING

( 53) 732

13.0

3

ANSI ANSI A119.1

( 0) 7508

23.7

2

ICONS PART B CONSTRUCTION

( 0) 4820

63.7

3

PLUM PART C PLUMBING

( 0) 2452

32.4

3

ELEC PART E ELECTRICAL

( 0) 152

2.0

3

HEAT PART D HEATING SYSTEM

( 0) 144

1.9

3

APFQ MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES -EQUIPMENT

( 13) 5508

17.2

2

AFHA FURNACE,HOT AIR,GAS OR OIL

( 714) 2414

43.8

3

AHAW HOT WATER HEATERS

( 501) 1578

28.6

3

ARGF RANGE - GAS/ELECTRIC

( 278) 976

17.7

3

AEFX EXHAUST FAN

( 277) 277

5.0

3

ACRF REFRIGERATOR

( 157) 145

3.5

3

ASDE SMOKE DETECTOR

( 40) 40

.7

3

AFER ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATING UNITS

( 4) 15

.3

3

ANSI ENFORCEMENT

( 0) 5160

16.1

2

PLUM PART C PLUMBING

( 0) 1924

37.3

3

ELEC PART E ELECTRICAL

( 0) 1142

22.1

3

HEAT PART D HEATING SYSTEM

( 28) 1076

20.9

3

CONS PART B CONSTRUCTION

( 6) 1018

19.7

3

MISC MISCELLANEOUS

1144

3.0

2

TOTAL NUMBER OF MOBILE HOMES REVIEWED = 4105

NOTE: Level 2 categories rank ordered by frequency of occurrence.

## FOURTH LEVEL SUMMATION:

(A) (B) (C) (D) #1ST (HUMES) (%HUMES) (LVLVEL)

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* NANS ROUTINE MAINTENANCE ( 2) 12602 39.4 3142 75.5 2 \*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

CON	CONSTRUCTION	( 12) 6852	54.4	21.4	2491	60.7	3
NCXD	EXTERIOR DOORS	( 435) 2697	39.4	21.4	8.4	1505	36.7
NCWD	WINDOWS	( 219) 1503	23.4	12.7	5.3	1091	20.6
NCPD	PARTITIONS DOORS	( 259) 761	11.1	6.0	2.4	587	14.3
NCFS	EXTERIOR STAIRS	537	7.8	4.3	1.7	414	10.1
NCSM	SKIRTING	411	6.0	3.3	1.3	310	7.6
NCHL	BLOCKING	( 166) 383	5.0	3.0	1.2	324	7.9
NCHH	HOT WATER HEATER COMPARTMENT	( 5) 227	3.3	1.8	.7	209	5.1
NCFL	FLOOR	( 10) 151	2.2	1.2	.5	128	3.1
NCMG	SITE GRADING	47	.7	.4	.1	47	1.1
NCTD	TIE DOWN STRAPS LOUSE, ETC	23	.3	.2	.1	22	.5
NPLM	PLUMBING	( 395) 3379	26.8	10.0	1723	42.0	3
NPWS	WATER SUPPLY PIPING	( 442) 1274	37.7	10.1	4.0	895	21.8
NPFX	FIXTURES	( 11) 1196	35.4	9.5	3.7	833	20.3
NPBT	SEWER	458	13.6	3.0	1.4	374	9.1
NPPR	PRESSURE REGULATOR	35	1.0	.3	.1	30	.7
NPMM	WASHING MACHING	( 14) 14	.4	.1	.0	14	.3
NPDW	DISH WASHER	( 7) 7	.2	.1	.0	7	.2
NELC	ELECTRICAL	( 262) 1637	13.0	5.1	1079	25.3	3
NFDP	DISTRIBUTION PANEL BOARD	( 137) 670	40.9	5.3	2.1	513	12.5
NERC	RECEPTICAL OUTLETS	( 22) 337	20.6	2.7	1.1	295	7.2
NFPP	POWER POLE/LIFELINE	175	10.7	1.4	.5	158	3.8
NESW	SWITCHES	( 105) 112	6.8	.9	.4	99	2.4
NEIF	INTERIOR LIGHTING FIXTURES	( 60) 60	3.7	.5	.2	57	1.4
NEEF	EXTERIOR LIGHT FIXTURE	12	.7	.1	.0	12	.3
NESK	SERVICE	9	.5	.1	.0	9	.2
NHTG	HEATING	( 53) 732	5.8	2.3	550	13.5	3
NHGP	GAS SUPPLY PIPING	466	63.7	3.7	1.5	390	9.5
NHSP	INSTALLED SPACE HEATERS	117	16.0	.9	.4	104	2.5
NHCP	OIL SUPPLY PIPING	( 51) 56	13.1	.8	.3	75	1.8
***** ANSI A119.1 *****							
* ANSI	ANSI A119.1	( 0) 7508	23.7	2672	65.1	2 *	
*****							
CONS	PART B CONSTRUCTION	( 0) 4820	63.7	15.1	2143	52.2	3
FOOF	ROOF SYSTEM	( 7) 1385	28.7	16.3	4.3	965	23.5
EXTW	EXTERIOR WALLS	( 2) 995	20.6	13.1	3.1	680	16.6
INTW	PARTITION WALLS	( 0) 983	20.4	13.0	3.1	326	20.1
FLOF	FLOOR SYSTEMS	( 0) 495	10.3	6.5	1.5	431	10.5
TRAN	TRANSIT CONSIDERATIONS	( 0) 427	8.9	5.6	1.3	298	7.3
DEXT	DOORS EXTERIOR	( 0) 285	5.9	3.6	.9	267	6.5
WIND	WINDOWS	( 0) 240	5.0	3.2	.8	224	5.5



(A) (B) (C) (D)									
***** ROUTINE MAINTENANCE ***** 3142 76.5 ***** 2 *									
***** ROUTINE MAINTENANCE ***** 3142 76.5 ***** 2 *									
NCUN	CONSTRUCTION	( 12)	6852					2491	60.7 3
NCXD	EXTERIOR DOORS	( 435)	2697					1505	30.7 4
NCXH	HARDWARE		1291					895	21.9 5
NCXF	IMPROPER FIT		533					455	11.1 5
NCST	STORM		161					139	3.4 5
NCXR	REGLAZED		106					94	2.3 5
NCXS	SCRFENS		63					57	1.4 5
NCGD	CANOPY		55					51	1.2 5
NCGR	FROZEN		53					49	1.2 5
NCWD	WINDOWS	( 219)	1603					1091	26.6 4
NCWR	REGLAZED		399					323	7.9 5
NCWH	HARDWARE		394					329	8.0 5
NCWF	IMPROPER FIT		229					208	5.1 5
NCWS	SCRFENS		200					194	4.7 5
NCWT	STORM		162					143	3.5 5
NCPD	PARTITIONS DOORS	( 259)	761					587	14.3 4
NCPE	IMPROPER FIT		282					248	6.0 5
NCPH	HARDWARE		220					188	4.6 5
NCES	EXTERIOR STAIRS		537					414	10.1 4
NCSE	SKIRTING	( 166)	411					310	7.6 4
NCBL	BLOCKING		383					324	7.9 4
NCRE	LEVELING		172					156	3.8 5
NCBR	RACKING JF DOORS		45					43	1.0 5
NCBH	HOT WATER HEATER COMPARTMENT	( 5)	227					209	5.1 4
NCBD	COMPARTMENT DOOR		163					155	3.8 5
NCBI	INSULATION		59					57	1.4 5
NCFL	FLOOR	( 10)	151					128	3.1 4
NCV	HEATING DUCT VENT		141					122	3.0 5
NCVG	SITE GRADING		47					47	1.1 4
NCMD	TIE DOWN STRAPS LOUSE, ETC		23					22	.5 4
NPLM	PLUMBING	( 395)	3379					1723	42.0 3
NPWS	WATER SUPPLY PIPING	( 442)	1274					895	21.8 4
NPWF	EXTERIOR	( 509)	832					642	15.6 5
NPWR	FROZEN		323					286	7.0 6
NPXS	FIXTURES	( 11)	1196					833	20.3 4
NPKS	KITCHEN SINK	( 257)	478					415	10.2 5
NPKA	FAUCET ASSEMBLY		131					126	3.1 5
NPKF	FLANGE SEAL		34					33	.8 5
NPKC	CLOGGED DRAIN		15					14	.3 6
NPFT	TOILETS	( 0)	308					257	6.3 5
NPXX	CLOGGED DRAIN		136					112	2.7 5
NPTT	FLUSH TANK		106					101	2.5 6
NPTA	TOILET SEAT		35					32	.8 6
NPTP	TANK TOP		31					29	.7 6
NPBS	LAVATORIES	( 124)	222					201	4.9 5
NPBA	FAUCET ASSEMBLY		66					60	1.5 6
NPBC	CLOGGED DRAIN		27					25	.6 6
NPDF	FLANGE SEAL		5					5	.1 6



Appendix B

Problem Summation Tables - HUD Sample



FIRST LEVEL SUMMATION:  
TOTAL NUMBER OF PROBLEMS

NO.  
22243

SECOND AND THIRD LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

NAVS	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	NO.	42ND	%1ST	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
NCUN	CONSTRUCTION	( 0) 10178		49.7	2285	79.3	2
NPLM	PLUMBING	( 11) 5179	50.8	23.3	1709	61.4	3
NELC	ELECTRICAL	( 344) 2940	28.9	13.2	1443	50.1	3
NHTG	HEATING	( 200) 1382	13.6	6.2	893	31.0	3
		( 45) 681	6.7	3.1	515	17.9	3
APFQ	MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES -EQUIPMENT	( 2) 4767	21.4		1790	62.1	2
AFHA	FURNACE/HOT AIR/GAS OR OIL	( 637) 2146	45.0	9.6	1133	35.3	3
AHWG	HOT WATER HEATERS	( 459) 1444	30.3	6.5	939	32.6	3
ARGE	RANGE - GAS/ELECTRIC	( 202) 792	10.6	3.6	544	18.9	3
AEEA	EXHAUST FAN	180	3.8	.8	168	5.8	3
ACRF	REFRIGERATOR	( 120) 153	3.2	.7	133	4.6	3
ASDE	SMOKE DETECTOR	37	.8	.2	35	1.2	3
AFFB	ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATING UNITS	( 2) 13	.3	.1	12	.4	3
ANSI	ANSI A119.1	( 0) 4243	19.1		1628	56.5	2
CUNS	PART B CONSTRUCTION	( 0) 2680	63.2	12.0	1236	42.9	3
PLUM	PART C PLUMBING	( 0) 1563	36.8	7.0	959	33.3	3
ANSI	ENFORCEMENT	( 0) 2294	10.3		1265	43.9	2
PLUM	PART C PLUMBING	( 0) 902	41.9	4.3	686	23.6	3
CUNS	PART B CONSTRUCTION	( 0) 623	27.2	2.3	473	16.4	3
ELEC	PART E ELECTRICAL	( 0) 490	21.4	2.2	391	13.6	3
HEAT	PART D HEATING SYSTEM	( 0) 219	9.5	1.0	201	7.0	3
MISC	MISCELLANEOUS	766	3.4		527	18.3	2

HUD SAMPLE DATA

FOURTH LEVEL SUMMATION:

NANS ROUTINE MAINTENANCE ( 0) 10178 45.7 2285 79.3 2 \*

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CONSTRUCTION	NU.	%3RD	%2ND	%1ST	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
NCON	( 11)	5175	50.8	23.3	1769	61.4	3
EXTERIOR DOORS	( 345)	2167	41.9	21.3	1166	40.5	4
WINDOWS	( 138)	1029	19.9	10.1	692	24.0	4
EXTERIOR STAIRS		489	9.4	4.8	385	13.4	4
PARTITIONS DOORS	( 217)	471	9.1	4.6	363	12.6	4
SKIRTING		370	7.1	3.6	280	9.7	4
BLUCCING	( 142)	249	5.6	2.8	239	8.3	4
HOT WATER HEATER COMPARTMENT	( 5)	170	3.3	1.7	157	5.4	4
FLOOR	( 8)	125	2.4	1.2	106	3.7	4
SITE GRADING		40	.8	.4	40	1.4	4
TIE DOWN STRAPS LOOSE, ETC		14	.3	.1	13	.5	4

NPLM	( 344)	2940	28.9	13.2	1443	50.1	3
WATER SUPPLY PIPING	( 426)	1192	40.5	11.7	5.4	839	29.1
FIXTURES	( 11)	959	32.6	9.4	4.3	649	22.5
SEWER		411	14.0	4.0	1.6	340	11.8
PRESSURE REGULATOR		23	.8	.2	.1	21	.7
WASHING MACHING	( 9)	9	.3	.1	.0	9	.3
DISH WASHER	( 2)	2	.1	.0	.0	2	.1

NELC	( 200)	1382	13.6	6.2	893	31.0	3
DISTRIBUTION PANEL BOARD	( 119)	584	42.3	5.7	2.6	442	15.3
RECEPTICAL OUTLETS	( 14)	289	20.9	2.8	1.3	256	8.9
POWER POLE/LIFELINE		157	11.4	1.5	.7	141	4.9
SWITCHES	( 84)	89	6.4	.9	.4	78	2.7
INTERIOR LIGHTING FIXTURES	( 47)	47	3.4	.5	.2	44	1.5
EXTERIOR LIGHT FIXTURE		9	.7	.1	.0	9	.3
SERVICE		7	.5	.1	.0	7	.2

NHTG	( 45)	681	6.7	3.1	515	17.9	3
GAS SUPPLY PIPING		440	64.6	4.3	2.0	367	12.7
INSTALLED SPACE HEATERS		107	15.7	1.1	.5	96	3.3
OIL SUPPLY PIPING	( 84)	89	13.1	.9	.4	69	2.4

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AFHA	( 637)	2146	45.0	9.6	1133	39.3	3
PILOT/ELECTRONIC IGNITION	( 72)	456	21.2	9.6	2.0	359	12.5
CONTROLS	( 23)	336	15.7	7.0	1.5	262	9.1
FUEL GUN	( 29)	283	13.2	5.9	1.3	242	8.4
WALL THERMOSTAT	( 199)	240	11.2	5.0	1.1	205	7.1
BLOWER ASSEMBLY	( 62)	62	2.9	1.3	.3	57	2.0
GAS REGULATOR		35	1.6	.7	.2	35	1.2
FURNACE DOORS		31	1.4	.7	.1	30	1.0

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FOURTH LEVEL SUMMARY:

		NO.	%3RD	%2ND	%1ST	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
AFAB	RUFNEF ASSEMBLY	27	1.3	.6	.1	27	.9	4
AFTR	FILTER	26	1.2	.5	.1	25	.9	4
AFSC	FUEL SUPPLY CONNECTION	7	.3	.1	.0	7	.2	4
AFRM	BLOWER MOTOR	( 6)	.3	.1	.0	6	.2	4
AMHW	HOT WATER HEATERS	( 459)		30.3	0.5	939	32.6	3
AHEL	ELECTRIC HOT WATER HEATER	( 202)	51.7	15.6	3.4	510	17.7	4
AMGS	GAS HOT WATER HEATER	( 16)	16.0	5.0	1.1	175	6.1	4
ARGE	RANGE - GAS/ELECTRIC	( 202)		16.6	3.0	544	18.9	3
ARPL	PILOT	( 79)	25.9	4.3	.9	175	6.1	4
ARGL	GAS LEAK	152	15.2	3.2	.7	129	4.5	4
ARBU	BURNER	( 58)	13.8	2.3	.5	98	3.4	4
ARCL	CONTROLS	( 38)	10.5	1.7	.4	76	2.6	4
ARHW	HARDWARE	( 3)	4.7	.8	.2	35	1.2	4
ARLW	INTERNAL WIRING	4	.5	.1	.0	3	.1	4
AEXX	EXHAUST FAN	160		3.8	.8	168	5.8	3
ACPF	REFRIGERATION	( 120)		3.2	.7	133	4.0	3
ACPG	GASKETING (DOORS	16	10.5	.3	.1	16	.6	4
ACPL	CONTROLS	( 10)	11	7.2	.0	11	.4	4
ACRC	COMPRESSOR	2	1.3	.0	.0	2	.1	4
ACRR	REFRIGERANT SYSTEM	( 1)	2	1.3	.0	2	.1	4
ACPN	FAN	2	1.3	.0	.0	1	.0	4
ASDF	SMOKE DETECTOR	37		.8	.2	35	1.2	3
AFEB	ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATING UNITS	( 2)		.3	.1	12	.4	3
AFST	THERMOSTAT	( 2)	8	61.5	.2	8	.3	4
AFNC	CONTROLS	( 0)	3	23.1	.1	3	.1	4
***** ANSI ALL9.1 *****								
*	ANSI	( 0)	4243		19.1	1628	50.5	2 *
*****								
CONS	PART B CONSTRUCTION	( 0)	2000	63.2	12.0	1230	42.5	3
RCUF	R6/B7 ROOF SYSTEM	( 2)	755	28.2	17.8	505	17.5	4
EXTW	R6/B7 EXTERIOR WALLS	( 0)	121	26.9	17.0	402	10.0	4
INTW	R6/B7 PARTITION WALLS	( 0)	557	20.6	13.1	449	15.0	4
TRAN	B-APP. TRANSIT CONSIDERATIONS	( 0)	517	11.8	7.5	213	7.0	4
FLOF	R6/B7 FLOOR SYSTEMS	( 0)	131	4.9	3.1	125	4.3	4
DEXT	R6/B7/B6 DOORS EXTERIOR	( 0)	105	3.9	2.5	97	3.4	4
WINDW	R6/B7/B8 WINDOWS	( 0)	90	3.4	2.1	79	2.7	4
DINT	B8.3.2/3 DOOR INTERIOR	( 0)	4	.1	.0	4	.1	4
PLUM	PART C PLUMBING	( 0)	1503	36.6	7.0	959	33.3	3
PFIA	C9 PLUMBING FIXTURES	( 0)	1432	91.6	33.7	897	31.1	4

HUD SAMPLE DATA

FOURTH LEVEL SUMMATION:

PREQ C5.2 PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENT  
 WDTN C11 WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM  
 VANV C13 VENTS AND VENTING

NO. #3RD #2ND #1ST HOMES #HUMS LEVEL  
 ( 0) 129 8.3 3.0 .6 116 4.0 4  
 ( 0) 1 .1 .0 .0 1 .0 4  
 ( 0) 1 .1 .0 .0 1 .0 4

\*\*\*\*\*  
 \* ANSI ENFORCEMENT  
 \*\*\*\*\*

( 0) 2294 10.3 1265 43.9 2  
 \*\*\*\*\*

PLUMB PART C PLUMBING

( 0) 962 41.9 4.3 680 23.6 3

JCT1 C7.1 JOINTS + CONNECTIONS/TIGHT [GAS, WATER  
 DSVS C12 DRAINAGE SYSTEM  
 PFIA C9 PLUMBING FIXTURES  
 PFAP C5.1.4 PROHIBITED FITTINGS AND PRACTICES  
 TANC C8 TRAPS AND CLEANOUTS  
 PHAS C10 HANGERS AND SUPPORTS  
 WDTN C11 WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM  
 VANV C13 VENTS AND VENTING

( 944) 944 98.1 41.2 4.2 671 23.3 4  
 ( 0) 5 .5 .2 .0 4 .1 4  
 ( 0) 3 .3 .1 .0 3 .1 4  
 ( 2) 2 .2 .1 .0 1 .0 4  
 ( 0) 2 .2 .1 .0 2 .1 4  
 ( 0) 2 .2 .1 .0 2 .1 4  
 ( 0) 2 .2 .1 .0 2 .1 4  
 ( 2) 2 .2 .1 .0 1 .0 4

CUNS PART B CONSTRUCTION

( 0) 623 27.2 2.8 473 16.4 3

B6/B7 EXTERIOR WALLS  
 B6/B7/B8 DOORS EXTERIOR  
 B6/B7/B8 WINDOWS  
 B6/B7 ROOF SYSTEM  
 B6/B7 FLOOR SYSTEMS  
 B6/B7 PARTITION WALLS  
 B-APP. TRANSIT CONSIDERATIONS

( 0) 386 62.0 16.8 1.7 339 11.8 4  
 ( 151) 152 24.4 6.6 .7 152 5.3 4  
 ( 53) 54 8.7 2.4 .2 54 1.9 4  
 ( 0) 16 2.6 .7 .1 14 .5 4  
 ( 2) 8 1.3 .3 .0 5 .2 4  
 ( 0) 6 1.0 .3 .0 5 .2 4  
 ( 1) 1 .2 .0 .0 1 .0 4

FLEC PART E ELECTRICAL

( 0) 490 21.4 2.2 391 13.6 3

E11 WIRING METHODS  
 EXUR E20 LIGHTING FIXTURES  
 FFRO E19 RECEPTACLE OUTLETS  
 EGNB E23 GROUNDING AND BONDING  
 EBFA E22 OUTDOOR OUTLETS, FIXTURES, AIR-COOLING  
 ESWL E18 WALL SWITCHES

( 168) 168 34.3 7.3 .6 153 5.3 4  
 ( 117) 117 23.9 5.1 .5 102 3.5 4  
 ( 0) 84 17.1 3.7 .4 71 2.5 4  
 ( 0) 51 10.4 2.2 .2 50 1.7 4  
 ( 0) 39 8.0 1.7 .2 37 1.3 4  
 ( 31) 31 6.3 1.4 .1 28 1.0 4

HEAT PART D HEATING SYSTEM

( 0) 219 9.5 1.0 201 7.0 3

D6 APPLIANCES  
 HPLG D4.2.5 LP GAS SAFETY DEVICES  
 HPSY D5 PIPING SYSTEM

( 0) 205 93.6 8.9 .9 187 6.5 4  
 ( 0) 13 5.9 .6 .1 13 .5 4  
 ( 0) 1 .5 .0 .0 1 .0 4



## FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

NO. %7TH %6TH %5TH %4TH %3RD HOMES %HOMES LEVEL

\*\*\*\*\* ROUTINE MAINTENANCE \*\*\*\*\*  
 \* NANS \*\*\*\*\* ( 0) 10178 \*\*\*\*\* 2285 79.3 \*\*\*\*\*  
 \*\*\*\*\*

NCUN	CONSTRUCTION	(	11)	5175	1769	61.4	3
NCXD	EXTERIOR DOORS	(	345)	2107	41.9	1166	4
NCXF	HARDWARE			1083	20.9	756	5
NCXF	IMPROPER FIT			385	17.8	319	5
NCST	STUMP			132	6.1	113	5
NCXR	REGLAZED			91	4.2	82	5
NCXR	FROZEN			46	2.1	43	5
NCXS	SCREFFS			43	2.0	38	5
NCXD	CANOPY			42	1.9	39	5
NCWD	WINDOWS	(	138)	1029	19.9	692	4
NCWR	REGLAZED			345	33.5	261	5
NCWH	HARDWARE			242	23.5	196	5
NCWT	STORM			134	13.0	117	5
NCWF	IMPROPER FIT			119	11.6	100	5
NCWS	SCREFFS			51	5.0	46	5
NCFS	EXTERIOR STAIRS			489	9.4	385	4
NCPD	PARTITIONS DOORS	(	217)	471	9.1	363	4
NCPE	IMPROPER FIT			146	31.0	123	5
NCPE	HARDWARE			108	22.9	98	5
NCSE	SKIRTING			370	7.1	280	4
NCBL	BLOCKING	(	142)	289	5.6	239	4
NCBE	LEVELING			109	37.7	98	5
NCRR	RACKING OF DOORS			38	13.1	36	4
NCCH	HOT WATER HEATER COMPARTMENT	(	5)	170	3.3	157	4
NCCH	COMPARTMENT DOOR			128	75.3	121	5
NCCH	INSULATION			37	21.8	35	5
NCFL	FLOOR	(	8)	125	2.4	106	4
NCFV	HEATING DUCT VENT			117	93.6	101	5
NCMG	SITE GRADING			40	.8	40	4
NCGD	TIE DOWN STRAPS LOOSE, LTC			14	.3	13	4
NPLM	PLUMBING	(	344)	2940	1443	50.1	3
NPWS	WATER SUPPLY PIPING						
NPWE	EXTERIOR	(	426)	1192	40.5	839	4
NPWR	FROZEN	(	462)	760	64.3	597	5
NPXR	FIXTURES			304	25.5	271	6
NPXS	KITCHEN SINK	(	11)	959	39.7	649	4
NPKA	FAUCET ASSEMBLY	(	245)	388	40.5	341	5
NPKE	FLANGEL SEAL			113	11.8	109	6
NPKE	CLUGGED DRAIN			20	2.1	20	6
NPFT	TOILETS			10	1.0	10	6
NPXX	CLUGGED DRAIN	(	0)	253	26.4	210	5
NPTT	FLUSH TANK			114	45.1	95	5
NPTT	TANK TOP			90	35.6	86	5
NPTA	TOILET SEAT			26	10.3	24	5
NPBS	LABORATORIES			23	9.1	21	5
NPBA	FAUCET ASSEMBLY	(	108)	187	19.5	171	5
NPBC	CLUGGED DRAIN			57	30.5	53	6
NPBE	FLANGE SEAL			17	9.1	16	6
NPBE				5	2.7	5	6



HUD SAMPLE DATA

FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

	NO.	%7TH	%6TH	%5TH	%4TH	%3RD	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
NPCR	1	74			12.5	4.1	111	3.9	5
NPCA	30			25.0	3.1	1.0	29	1.0	5
NPCP	10			13.3	1.7	.5	15	.5	6
NPBT	411					14.0	340	11.4	4
NPPR	23					.8	21	.7	4
NPMW	9					.3	9	.3	4
NPDW	2					.1	2	.1	4
NELC	1382	200					673	31.0	3
NEDP	584	119				42.3	442	15.3	4
NEDF	377				04.6	27.3	236	10.0	5
NECR	50				8.6	3.6	49	1.7	5
NEDT	38				6.5	2.7	33	1.1	5
NECC	14					20.9	250	8.9	4
NERD	289				78.9	18.5	200	7.2	5
NEHT	228				95.6	15.5	200	6.9	6
NELF	218				75.4	.6	6	.3	6
NFRI	8				3.5	2.6	42	1.5	5
NEPE	10				16.3	3.4	10	.3	6
NEDP	157				21.3	.7	141	4.9	4
NEPW	89					6.4	70	2.7	4
NESW	5				5.6	.4	5	.2	5
NESF	47					3.4	44	1.5	4
NEIF	47					.7	9	.3	4
NEEF	9					.5	7	.2	4
NEFR	7								
NHTG	681	45					515	17.9	3
NHCP	440					64.0	367	12.7	4
NHSP	107					15.7	96	3.3	4
NHOP	89					13.1	69	2.4	4
NHOF	5				5.6	.7	5	.2	5
***** MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES -EQUIPMENT *****									
* APFQ	4767	2					1750	62.1	2
***** FURNACE-HOT AIR-GAS OR OIL *****									
AFHA	2146	637					1133	37.3	3
APPL	456					21.2	359	12.5	4
APPL1	384				84.2	17.9	310	10.8	5
AFCL	336					15.7	262	5.1	4
AFBW	177					8.2	146	5.1	5
AFLS	137				77.4	6.4	117	4.1	6
AFRR	3				1.7	.9	3	.1	6
AFBU	16				28.6	4.5	63	2.9	5
AFIC	36				11.3	1.3	35	1.2	6
AFV	14				4.2	.7	14	.5	6
AFBE	14				4.2	.7	13	.5	6
AFCA	10				10.4	.5	9	.3	6
AFCR	4				4.2	.2	3	.1	6
AFIM	40				11.9	1.9	36	1.3	5
AFES	3				7.5	.9	3	.1	6
AFEG	283					13.2	242	8.4	4
AFEN	127				44.9	5.9	118	4.1	5

FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

	WFOING INITIALLY INSTALLED	NU.	%7TH	%6TH	%5TH	%4TH	%3RD	HOMFS	%HOMFS	LEVEL
AFW	GAS LEAK	60.			47.2	21.2	2.8	60	2.1	0
AFFL	PUMP	95				33.6	4.4	91	3.2	5
AFPP	OIL LEAK	17				6.0	.8	16	.6	5
AFPO	PUMP MOTOR	12				4.2	.6	11	.4	5
AFPM	WALL THERMUSTAT	3				1.1	.1	3	.1	5
AFWT	TRANSFORMER	( 199)					11.2	205	7.1	4
AFTA	BLOWER ASSEMBLY	41				17.1	1.9	38	1.3	5
AFBL	GAS REGULATOR	82					2.9	57	2.0	4
AFGR	FURNACE DOORS	35					1.0	35	1.2	4
AFDR	BURNER ASSEMBLY	31					1.4	30	1.0	4
AFAB	FILTER	27					1.3	27	.9	4
AFTR	FUEL SUPPLY CONNECTION	29					1.2	25	.9	4
AFSC	BLOWER MOTOR	7					.3	7	.2	4
AFBM		6					.3	6	.2	4
AHWM	HOT WATER HEATERS	( 459)						939	32.6	3
AHFL	ELECTRIC HOT WATER HEATER	( 202)					51.7	510	17.7	4
AHER	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE	746				26.7	13.8	185	6.4	5
AHEH	HEAT FLEMENT	199				18.9	9.8	119	4.1	5
AHEC	CONTROLS	141				16.8	8.7	102	3.5	5
AHEM	THERMOSTAT	( 32)				43.2	4.2	53	1.8	6
AHER	RESET BUTTON	61				14.4	1.2	16	.8	6
AHEE	HEATING ELEMENT	18				11.2	1.0	11	.4	6
AHTK	TANK	14				9.4	4.8	69	2.4	5
AHTE	LEAK	70				95.7	.4	66	2.3	6
AHPF	PRESSURE REGULATOR	67				.8	.4	6	.2	5
AHES	ANTI-SIPHON VALVE	6				.4	.2	3	.1	5
AHGS	GAS HOT WATER HEATER	3					18.6	175	6.1	4
AHTG	TANK	( 10)				21.8	3.6	50	1.7	5
AHTL	LEAK	( 1)				98.1	3.5	49	1.7	5
AHPL	PILOT	51				19.7	3.3	40	1.4	5
AHPP	RELIGHT PILOT	( 11)				15.1	2.5	32	1.1	5
AHRV	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE	36				76.6	3.0	39	1.4	5
AHRR	BURNER	44				17.2	2.8	37	1.3	5
AHRL	LEAK	( 3)				63.4	1.8	24	.8	6
AHNZ	NUZZLE/ORIFICE	29				22.0	.6	8	.3	6
AHRG	REGULATOR	9				7.3	.2	3	.1	6
AHCL	CONTROLS	3				13.4	2.2	25	.9	5
AHCT	THERMUSTAT	( 6)				37.5	.5	10	.3	6
AHCR	RESET RUTTON	12				31.3	.7	9	.3	5
AHCB	BUPNEK	10				12.5	.3	3	.1	5
AHPG	PRESSURE REGULATOR	4				2.1	.3	4	.1	5
AHAV	ANTI-SIPHON VALVE	5				.3	.1	2	.1	5
ARGE	RANGE - GAS/ELECTRIC	2								
ARPL	PILOT	( 202)						544	10.9	3
ARPL	RELIGHT PILOT	( 77)				01.5	25.9	175	3.1	4
ARGL	GAS LEAK	205					15.9	112	3.9	5
ARBU	BURNER	126					19.2	129	4.5	4
ARBY	OVEN	152					13.8	98	3.4	4
ARBS	SURFACE	( 56)				33.2	4.5	31	1.1	5
AKCL	CONTROLS	36				13.8	1.9	14	.5	5
ARTH	THERMUSTAT	15				21.7	2.3	76	2.6	4
AROB	OVEN BURNER	( 38)				20.5	2.1	16	.6	5
		18						17	.6	5

## FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

	NO.	%7TH	%5TH	%4TH	%3RD	HCMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
ARSH SURFACE BURNER	10			12.0	1.3	10	1.3	5
ARHW HARDWARE	37	( 3)			4.7	35	1.2	4
ARHO OVEN DOORS	22			57.5	2.8	22	.0	5
ARHK KNUBS	11			29.7	1.4	10	.3	5
ARHD DRAWS	1			2.7	.1	1	.0	5
ARW INTERNAL WIPING	4				.5	3	.1	4
AEX EXHAUST FAN	180					168	5.0	3
ACRF REFRIGRATOR	153	I 120)				133	4.6	3
ACRG GASKETING IDCMS	16	I 10)			10.5	16	.6	4
ACRL CONTROLS	11				7.2	11	.4	4
ACRS SWITCHES	1			9.1	.7	1	.0	5
ACRC COMPRESSOR	2				1.3	2	.1	4
ACRR REFRIGERANT SYSTEM	2	( 1)			1.3	2	.1	4
ACRZ FREEZER COILS	1			50.0	.7	1	.0	5
ACRN FAN	2				1.3	1	.0	4
ASDE SMOKE DETECTOR	37					35	1.2	3
AFER ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATING UNITS	( 2)	13				12	.4	3
AFST THERMOSTAT	I 2)	8			61.5	8	.3	4
AFTF TRANSFORMER		6		75.0	40.2	6	.2	5
AFNC CONTROLS	( 0)	3			23.1	3	.1	4
AFPT THERMOCOUPLES	3			100.0	23.1	3	.1	5
* ANSI	ANSI A119.1	( 0)	4243			1628	50.5	2 *
CJNS PART B CONSTRUCTION	I 0)	2680				1236	42.9	3
ROOF	B6/B7	ROOF SYSTEM			28.2	505	17.5	7
RLWP	B7.1	RAIN LEAK - WATER RESISTANCE MLM. PENE	( 050)	746	90.3	500	17.4	5
RLMP	B7.1	MEMBRANE PENETRATION	( 14)	67	11.7	11.5	3.2	7
RLMP2.	B7.1	AT VENT PIPE (PLUMBING)		26	29.9	3.5	1.0	7
RLMP3.	B7.1	AT VENT PIPE (HEATING)		25	28.7	3.4	.9	7
RLMP1.	B7.1	AT MEMBRANE JOINT (WITHIN FIELD OF R		17	19.5	2.3	.6	7
RIEW	B7.1	INTERSECTION OF ROOF AND EXTERIOR WALL		9	1.2	1.2	.3	5
ROUP		DURABILITY	I 0)	4	.5	.1	.1	5
ROUR1.		MEMBRANE		4	100.0	.5	.1	5
RESS	B6.5	FASTENING OF STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS	( 0)	3	.4	.1	.1	5
RFSS4.	B6.5	CEILING TO TRUSS ATTACHMENT		2	66.7	.3	.1	5
RFSS3.	B6.5	ROOFING TO TRUSS ATTACHMENT		1	33.3	.1	.0	6
EXTW	B6/B7	EXTERIOR WALLS	I 0)	721		20.9	10.0	5
EXWR	B7.1	WEATHER RESISTANCE - RAIN LEAKS	I 48)	715	99.2	26.7	15.9	5
EXWR2.	B7.1	WINDOWS		367	54.1	53.7	14.4	5
EXWR3.	B7.1	DOORS		259	36.2	35.9	9.7	5
EXWR1.	B7.1	PENETRATION OF EXTERIOR COVERING		21	2.9	2.5	.6	5
EXDR	B7.1	DURABILITY	( 0)	6	.8	.2	.2	5
EXDR1.	B7.1	EXTERIOR COVERING		4	66.7	.6	.1	6
EXDR2.	B7.1	INTERIOR COVERING		2	33.3	.3	.1	5

## FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

INTW	B6/B7	PARTITION WALLS	NU.	%7TH	%6TH	%5TH	%4TH	%3RD	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
INSS	B6.5/6.7	FASTENING OF STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS	( 0 )	557				20.8	449	15.6	4
INSS1	B6.5/6.7	PANELING TO WALL FRAMING	( 0 )	544			97.7	20.3	438	15.2	5
INDR		DURABILITY OF PANELING		544	100.0		97.7	20.3	438	15.2	6
INCC	B6.7	LOAD CARRYING CAPACITY	( 0 )	5			1.4	.3	7	.2	5
INCC1	B6.7	PANELING	( 0 )	5			.9	.2	4	.1	5
TRAN	B-APP.	TRANSIT CONSIDERATIONS	( 0 )	5			100.0	.2	4	.1	6
TRAN1	B.1	A FRAME ASSEMBLY	( 0 )	317			.9	11.8	218	7.6	4
TRAN12		LONGITUDINAL MEMBERS	( 53 )	180			56.8	6.7	147	5.1	4
TRAN13		TRANSVERSE MEMBERS		120			37.9	4.5	98	3.4	6
TRAN6	B.8	TYPES		7			3.9		7	.2	6
TRAN9	B.9	BRAKES	( 39 )	40			12.6	1.5	34	1.2	5
TRAN4	B.4	SPRING/SPRING HANGERS		39			12.3	1.5	38	1.3	5
TRAN7	B.7	WHEELS/RIMS		31			9.8	1.2	29	1.0	5
TRANS	B.5	AXLES		15			4.7	.6	15	.5	5
TRAN2	B.2	COUPLING MECHANISM		7			2.2	.3	7	.2	5
FLOP	B6/B7	FLOOR SYSTEMS	( 0 )	5			1.6	.2	4	.1	5
FLWR	B7.1	WEATHER RESISTANCE	( 0 )	131				4.9	125	4.3	4
FLWR1	B7.1	UNDERNEATH OF FLOOR SYSTEM	( 2 )	82			52.0	3.1	80	2.8	5
FLUP		DURABILITY	( 1 )	80			51.1	3.0	78	2.7	5
FLUR1		FLOOR COVERING		37			28.2	1.4	37	1.3	5
FLUR2		FLOOR COVERING TO DECKING		28			75.7	21.4	28	1.0	6
FLUR3		DECKING		5			13.5	3.8	5	.2	6
FASS	B6.5	FASTENING OF STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS	( 0 )	3			8.1	.1	3	.1	5
FASS2	B6.5	FLOOR SYSTEM TO METAL FRAME		11			8.4	.4	11	.4	5
FASS1	B6.5	DECKING TO FLOOR JOISTS		7			5.3	.3	7	.2	6
FDEF	B6.10	DEFLECTION	( 0 )	4			3.1	.1	4	.1	6
FDEF1	B6.10	DECKING	( 0 )	1			.8	.0	1	.0	5
DEXT	B6/B7/B8	DOORS EXTERIOR	( 0 )	1			100.0	.6	1	.0	5
DEWR	B7.1	WEATHER RESISTANCE - WATER LEAK	( 0 )	105				3.9	97	3.4	4
DEDU		DURABILITY		100			95.2	3.7	93	3.2	5
WINDW	B6/B7/B8	WINDOWS	( 0 )	5			4.6	.2	4	.1	5
WNWR	B7.1/B8.5	WEATHER RESISTANCE - WATER LEAK	( 0 )	90				3.4	79	2.7	4
WNDR		DURABILITY		88			97.8	3.3	78	2.7	5
DINT	B8.3.2/3	DOOR INTERIOR	( 0 )	4			2.2	.1	2	.1	5
OTDU		DURABILITY		3			75.0	.1	4	.1	5
DILH	B8.3.2/3	LOCKS, HARDWARE	( 0 )	1			25.0	.0	1	.0	5
PLUM	PART C	PLUMBING	( 0 )	1503					959	33.3	3
PFIA	C9	PLUMBING FIXTURES	( 0 )	1432				51.6	897	31.1	4
PFIX	C9.2	FIXTURES	( 0 )	824			57.5	52.7	623	21.6	5
TOIL	C9.2.1	TOILETS	( 314 )	640			77.7	40.9	505	17.5	6
TOIL2	C9.2.1.2	TOILET FLUSHING DEVICES		187			22.7	12.0	105	5.9	7
TOIL5	C9.2.1.5	FLOOR CONNECTION		136			21.6	8.8	119	4.1	7
TOIL1	C9.2.1.1	TOILET DESIGN		1			.1	.1	1	.0	7
SHRS	C9.2.2	SHOWER STALLS	( 0 )	184			22.3	11.8	103	5.7	6
SHRS2	C9.2.2.2	WATERTIGHTNESS OF JOINT AT DRAIN		130			70.7	8.3	120	4.2	7
SHRS3	C9.2.2.3	WATERTIGHTNESS OF SHOWER/ENCL		54			29.3	3.5	50	1.7	7
PFGR	C9.1	GENERAL REQUIREMENT	( 0 )	608			42.5	38.9	448	15.6	6
PFGR1	C9.1.1	QUALITY OF FIXTURES		603			100.0	38.9	448	15.6	6
PREQ	C9.2	PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENT	( 0 )	129			42.5	8.3	110	4.0	4
PF04	C9.2.4	FREEZING		107			32.9	6.8	95	3.3	5
PF05	C9.2.5	RODENT RESISTANCE		22			17.1	1.4	22	.8	5
WDIN	C11	WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	( 0 )	1				.1	1	.0	4
WHSD	C11.3	WATER HEATER SAFETY DEVICES	( 0 )	1			100.0	.1	1	.0	5



## FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

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## HUD SAMPLE DATA

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Appendix C

Problem Summation Tables - Private Sample

FIRST LEVEL SUMMATION:  
TOTAL NUMBER OF PROBLEMS

NJ.  
0206

SECOND AND THIRD LEVEL SUMMATIONS:									
ANSI	ANSI A119.1	(	0)	2280	#2ND	#1ST	HOMES	#HOMES	LEVEL
CONS	PART B CONSTRUCTION	(	0)	1475	64.9	23.8	608	83.6	2
PLUM	PART C PLUMBING	(	0)	681	29.9	11.0	453	70.2	3
ELEC	PART E ELECTRICAL	(	0)	61	2.7	1.0	54	46.8	3
HFAT	PART J HEATING SYSTEM	(	0)	59	2.6	1.0	58	5.6	3
								6.0	
ANSI	ENFORCEMENT	(	0)	1791	28.9		639	66.1	2
HEAT	PART D HEATING SYSTEM	(	26)	533	29.8	8.6	302	31.2	3
PLUM	PART C PLUMBING	(	0)	469	26.2	7.6	314	32.5	3
FLEC	PART E ELECTRICAL	(	0)	463	25.9	7.5	299	30.9	3
CONS	PART B CONSTRUCTION	(	6)	326	18.2	5.3	235	24.3	3
NANS	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	(	2)	1490	24.0		608	71.1	2
NCON	CONSTRUCTION	(	1)	1127	75.6	18.2	579	59.9	3
NPLM	PLUMBING	(	34)	223	15.0	3.6	186	19.2	3
NELC	ELECTRICAL	(	56)	131	8.8	2.1	112	11.6	3
NHTG	HEATING	(	4)	7	.5	.1	7	.7	3
APFO	MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES -EQUIPMENT	(	11)	367	5.9		271	28.0	2
ARGE	RANGE - GAS/ELECTRIC	(	65)	112	30.5	1.8	97	10.0	3
AFHA	FURNACE-HOT AIR-GAS OR OIL	(	38)	87	23.7	1.4	77	8.0	3
AFEX	EXHAUST FAN	(		72	19.6	1.2	71	7.3	3
AHWV	HOT WATER HEATERS	(	14)	52	14.2	.8	50	5.2	3
ACRF	REFRIGERATOR	(	28)	52	8.7	.5	28	2.9	3
AFBB	ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATING UNITS	(	1)	1	.3	.0	1	.1	3
MISC	MISCELLANEOUS			278	4.5		239	24.7	2

## PRIVATE SAMPLE DATA

## FOURTH LEVEL SUMMATION:

NO. 33RD 42ND 41ST HOMES %HOMES LEVEL

***** ANSI A119.1 *****									
CONS	PART B	CLSTRUCTION	(	)	1479	64.9	23.8	679	70.2
ROOF	B6/B7	ROOF SYSTEM	(	)	460	31.1	20.2	7.4	353
INTX	B6/R7	PARTITION WALLS	(	)	308	20.8	13.5	5.0	279
FLUR	B6/R7	FLOOR SYSTEMS	(	)	291	19.7	12.8	4.7	247
DEXT	B6/B7/R8	DOORS EXTERIOR	(	)	165	11.2	7.2	2.7	155
WINDW	B6/B7/R8	WINDOWS	(	)	138	9.3	6.1	2.2	135
EXTW	B6/B7	EXTERIOR WALLS	(	)	85	5.7	3.7	1.4	74
TRAN	R-APP.	TRANSIT CONSIDERATIONS	(	)	27	1.8	1.2	.4	27
DINT	B6-3-2/3	DOOR INTERIOR	(	)	4	.3	.2	.1	4
TIDN	B6.5.1	TIEDOVNS	(	)	1	.1	.0	.0	1
PLUM	PART C	PLUMBING	(	)	681	29.9	11.0	453	40.8
PFIA	C9	PLUMBING FIXTURES	(	)	520	76.4	22.5	8.4	378
PREQ	C5.2	PROTECTIVE REQUIREMENT	(	)	160	23.5	7.0	2.6	147
VANV	C13	VENTS AND VENTING	(	)	1	.1	.0	.0	1
ELEC	PART E	ELECTRICAL	(	)	61	2.7	1.0	54	5.6
FWGF	E11	WIRING METHODS	(	)	61	100.0	2.7	1.0	54
HEAT	PART D	HEATING SYSTEM	(	)	59	2.0	1.0	58	0.0
HPSY	D5	PIPING SYSTEM	(	)	55	93.2	2.4	.7	54
HAPL	D6	APPLIANCES	(	)	4	6.8	.2	.1	4
***** ANSI ENFORCEMENT *****									
HEAT	PART D	HEATING SYSTEM	(	)	1791	28.9	8.0	302	31.2
HAPL	D6	APPLIANCES	(	)	456	65.0	25.5	7.3	278
HPSY	D5	PIPING SYSTEM	(	)	49	9.2	2.7	.8	42
PLUM	PART C	PLUMBING	(	)	469	25.2	7.0	314	32.5
JCT1	C7.1	JOINTS + CONNECTIONS/TIGHT	(	)	201	42.9	11.2	3.2	171
DSYS	C12	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	(	)	78	10.6	4.4	1.3	71
TANC	C8	TRAPS AND CLEANOUTS	(	)	59	12.6	3.3	1.0	53
WDTN	C11	WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	(	)	36	8.1	2.1	.6	37
VANV	C13	VENTS AND VENTING	(	)	35	7.5	2.0	.6	31
PFIA	C9	PLUMBING FIXTURES	(	)	30	6.4	1.7	.5	30
PHAS	C10	HANGERS AND SUPPORTS	(	)	27	5.8	1.5	.4	27
ATDF	C5.1.5	ALIGN OF FITTINGS/DIRECTION OF FLOW	(	)	1	.2	.1	.0	1
ELFC	PART F	ELECTRICAL	(	)	463	25.9	7.5	299	40.9
EWDR	E11	WIRING METHODS	(	)	154	33.3	8.6	2.5	136
FXUR	E20	LIGHTING FIXTURES	(	)	61	13.2	3.4	1.0	53

## FOURTH LEVEL SUMMATION:

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## PRIVATE SAMPLE DATA

## FOURTH LEVEL SUMMATION:

[illegible]

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## FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

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*****
* ANSI ENFORCEMENT *
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66.1
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FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

HEAT	PART D	HEATING SYSTEM	(	28)	533	NO.	%7TH	%6TH	%5TH	%4TH	%3RD	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
HAPL	D6	APPLIANCES	(	0)	456							302	31.2	3
HACA	D6.10	CIRCULATING AIR SYSTEM	(	1)	187							278	28.7	4
HACS	D6.10.1	SUPPLY SYSTEM	(	20)	74							148	15.3	5
HACS3.	D6.10.1.3	AIR TIGHTNESS OF SUPPLY DUCT SYSTEM			40							69	7.1	6
HACS2.	D6.10.1.2	SIZING OF DUCT			6			54.1	39.6	41.0	85.6			7
HACS1.	D6.10.1.1	DUCT MATERIAL			2			8.1	21.4	16.2	35.1			7
HARG	D6.10.5	REGISTERS			2			2.7	1.1	1.3	7.5			7
HARG6.	D6.10.5	DUCT TUBE RISER	(	8)	67									7
HARG2.	D6.10.5.2	STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS			33			49.3	35.8	14.7	12.6			6
HARG4.	D6.10.5.2	DIRT, FLOOR COVERING AND DUCT			9			13.4	17.6	7.2	6.2			7
HARG3.	D6.10.5	RISER MISSING OR DAMAGED			9			13.4	4.8	2.0	1.7			7
HARG5.	D6.10.5	AIR BLOCKAGE			6			9.0	3.2	1.3	1.1			7
HARA	D6.10.2	RETURN AIR SYSTEM	(	3)	25			3.0	1.1	.4	.4			7
HARA4.	D6.10.2.4	PERMANENT UNCLOSEABLE OPENINGS			11			44.0	13.4	5.5	4.7			6
HARA1.	D6.10.2.1	RETURN AIR OPENINGS			6			24.0	3.2	1.3	1.1			7
HARA2.	D6.10.2.2	DUCT MATERIALS	(	4)	5			20.0	2.7	1.1	.9			7
HARA22.	D6.10.2.2.2	FLAME SPREAD NOT MORE THAN 200			1			4.0	.5	.2	.2			8
HASJ	D6.10.3	JOINTS AND SEAMS			17				9.1	3.7	3.2			6
HASU	D6.10.4	SUPPORTS			3				1.6	.7	.6			6
HAVA	D6.4	VENTING, VENTILATION AND COMBUSTION	(	9)	182									5
HAVE3.	D6.4.1	VENTING SYSTEM	(	2)	173				95.1	37.9	34.1			5
HAVE32.	D6.4.1	JOINTS OF VENT SYSTEM SECURE	(	34)	96				52.7	21.1	18.0			6
HAVE31.	D6.4.1	HOT WATER HEATER			44			55.5	25.4	9.6	8.3			7
HAVE2.	D6.4.1	FURNACE			18			45.8	24.2	9.9	3.4			8
HAVE5.	D6.4.3	SYSTEM CONSISTING OF LISTED COMPUN			56			18.8	9.9	3.4	10.5			7
HAVE4.	D6.4.2	VENTING SHALL NOT TERMINATE UNDER			12			32.4	6.6	2.6	2.3			7
HAVE6.	D6.4.4	VENTILATION OF KITCHEN			4			2.3	2.2	.9	.8			7
HAIC	D6.3	INSTALLATION OF APPLIANCES	(	1)	3			1.7	1.6	.7	.6			7
HAMS	D6.3.2	SEPARATION OF COMBUSTION SYSTEM			66									5
HAIN	D6.3.1	LISTING AND INSTRUCTIONS	(	0)	59				89.4	12.9	11.1			6
HANP	D6.3.3	NEGATIVE PRESSURE CREATED BY AIR			4				6.1	.9	.8			6
HANP2.	D6.3.3.2	LOCATION OF AIR INLETS AND OUTLETS	(	7)	13			100.0	3.0	.4	.4			7
HAAC	D6.7	ACCESSIBILITY - INSPECTION, SERVICE, E			5				38.5	1.1	.9			5
HAAC1.	D6.7	HOT WATER HEATER-POOR ACCESS			1				7.7	.2	.2			6
HALN	D6.8	LOCATION - RELATIVE TO COMBUSTIBLES	(	0)	3					.7	.6			6
HACD	D6.2	CLOTHES DRYER			2					.4	.4			5
HADE	D6.2.1	EXHAUST			1				50.0	.2	.2			6
HAPD	D6.2.2	PROHIBITED DUCT CONNECTION	(	0)	1				50.0	.2	.2			6
HAMK	D6.6	MARKING			2					.4	.4			5
HAMK1.	D6.6.1	FURNACE CLEARANCES AND OPERATIONS	(	0)	2				100.0	.4	.4			6
HAGL	D6.1	GENERAL - LISTED	(	1)	1					.2	.2			5
HPSY	D5	PIPE SYSTEM	(	0)	49									4
HGPS	D5.1	GAS PIPING SYSTEMS	(	1)	22									5
HGHS	D5.1.18	HANGERS AND SUPPORTS			48				45.8	44.9	9.0			4
HGID	D5.1.11	IDENTIFICATION OF GAS SUPPLY CONNECTION			7				14.6	14.3	1.3			6
HGAC	D5.1.13	APPLIANCE CONNECTION	(	0)	4				8.3	8.2	.8			6
HGAC2.	D5.1.14	FLEXIBLE CONNECTOR THRU UNDERSIDE OF U			4			100.0	8.3	8.2	.8			7
HGVS	D5.1.12	VALVES - SHUTOFF LISTED TYPE			4				8.3	8.2	.8			6
HGPM	D5.1.2	MATERIALS - USED/REPAIRED DEFECTS	(	2)	3				6.3	6.1	.6			6
HGPM5.	D5.1.7	CORROSION OF METALS			1			33.3	2.1	2.0	.2			7
HGJC	D5.1.7	PIPE JOINT COMPOUND - SCREW JOINTS			2				4.2	4.1	.4			6



## FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

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## FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

		NO.	47TH	%5TH	%5TH	44TH	%4TH	HUMES	%HUMES	LEVEL
WVGL	C13.1	GENERAL - SIPHONAGE AND BACK PRESSURE								
WVTL	C13.5	VENT TERMINAL	( 3 )			34.3	2.6	12	1.2	5
WVTL1.	C13.5.1	ROOF EXTENSION				25.7	1.9	9	.9	5
WVTL2.	C13.5.2	FLASHING			55.6	14.3	1.1	5	.5	6
WVSP	C13.3	SIZE OF VENT PIPING	( 0 )		11.1	2.9	.2	1	.1	6
WVSP1.	C13.3.1	MAIN VENT- MINIMUM DIAMETER OF PIPING				8.6	.6	3	.3	5
WVSP2.	C13.3.2	INDIVIDUAL VENTS			33.3	2.9	.2	1	.1	6
WVSP5.	C13.3.5	DISTANCE OF FIXTURE TRAP FROM VENT			33.3	2.9	.2	1	.1	6
WVGC	C13.4	GRADE AND CONNECTIONS	( 1 )			8.6	.6	3	.3	5
WVGC1.	C13.4.1	HORIZONTAL VENTS			33.3	2.9	.2	1	.1	6
WVGC2.	C13.4.2	GRADE			33.3	2.9	.2	1	.1	6
VMAT	C13.2	MATERIALS	( 0 )			2.9	.2	1	.1	5
VMAT2.	C13.2.2	FITTINGS	( 0 )		100.0	2.9	.2	1	.1	6
VMAT23.	C13.2.2.3	FITTINGS FOR PLASTIC PIPE			100.0	2.9	.2	1	.1	7
PFIA	C9.2	PLUMBING FIXTURES	( 0 )			6.4	.4	30	3.1	4
PFIX	C9.2.3	FIXTURES	( 0 )			86.7	5.5	26	2.7	5
DISH	C9.2.3.2	DISHWASHING MACHINES	( 4 )			60.0	3.8	18	1.9	6
DISH2.	C9.2.3.2	PROHIBITED CONNECTIONS OF URKAIN			69.2	33.3	2.1	10	1.0	7
DISH1.	C9.2.3.1	CONNECTION TO DRAIN			55.6	38.5	.9	4	.4	7
WACU	C9.2.4	CLOTHES WASHING MACHINE	( 0 )		22.2	15.4	.3	8	.6	7
WACD2.	C9.2.4.2	STANDPIPE SPECIFICATIONS			30.8	26.7	1.7	8	.8	6
WACD1.	C9.2.4.1	DRAIN			75.0	23.1	1.3	6	.6	7
PFGR	C9.1	GENERAL REQUIREMENT	( 0 )		25.0	7.7	.4	2	.2	7
PFGR3.	C9.1.3	FIXTURE CONNECTION	( 0 )		100.0	10.0	.6	3	.3	6
IOPE	C9.3	INSTALLATION OF PLUMBING FIXTURES	( 0 )			3.3	.2	1	.1	5
IOPE3.	C9.3.3	BRACKETS	( 8 )		100.0	3.3	.2	1	.1	6
PHAS	C10	HANGERS AND SUPPORTS				5.3	.3	27	2.8	4
PHAS2.	C10.2	PIPING SUPPORTS/INTERVALS				40.7	2.3	11	1.1	5
PHAS3.	C10.3	HANGERS AND ANCHORS	( 5 )			29.6	1.7	8	.8	5
PHAS32.	C10.3.2	ATTACHMENT TO STRUCTURE			37.5	11.1	.6	3	.3	6
ATDF	C5.1.5	ALIGN OF FITTINGS/DIRECTION OF FLOW				.2	.2	1	.1	4

FLFC	PART C	ELECTRICAL	( 0 )	463				299	30.9	3
EWOR	E11	WIRING METHODS	( 0 )	154			33.3	136	14.1	4
EWSP	E11.9	CABLE SUPPORT		28		18.2	9.0	26	2.7	5
EWPR	E11.12	CABLE PROTECTION		27		17.5	5.3	25	2.6	5
EWLR	E11.6	LOOSE CONNECTIONS		8		5.2	1.7	8	.8	5
EWBL	E11.4	OUTLET BOX LOCATION		7		4.5	1.5	7	.7	5
EWTC	E11.1	TUBING, CONDUIT, CABLE TERMINATION		5		3.2	1.1	5	.5	5
EWCS	E11.6	CONTINUITY OF CABLE SHEATH		4		2.6	.9	4	.4	5
EWPS	E11.7	PASSING OF CABLE THROUGH STUDS		4		2.6	.9	4	.4	5
EWSN	E11.10	CABLE SUPPORT - NON-METALLIC OUTLET		1		.6	.2	1	.1	5
EWCP	E11.11	CABLE PRACTICES - APPLIANCES		1		.6	.2	1	.1	5
EXUR	E20	LIGHTING FIXTURES	( 55 )	61			13.2	53	5.5	4
EXGE	E20.1	GENERAL	( 0 )	5		8.2	1.1	5	.5	5
EXGFL.	E20.1.1	COMBUSTIBLE WALL OR CEILING FINISH		5		100.0		5	.5	5
EXRL	E20.2	RECESSED LIGHTING FIXTURE	( 1 )	1		8.2	1.1	5	.5	5
FRCR	E7	BRANCH CIRCUITS REQUIRED	( 0 )	55		1.6	.2	1	.1	5
FRCR3.	E7.1.3	GENERAL APPLIANCES	( 2 )	51		92.7	11.9	53	5.5	4
FRCR35.	E7.1.3(5)	WHEN LAUNDRY FACILITIES PROVIDED		45		88.2	9.7	45	4.7	6
FRCR32.	E7.1.3(8)	FIXED APPLIANCES/CIRCUIT WITHOUT L/O		3		5.9	.6	3	.3	5
ERCR34.	E7.1.3(10)	RANGE BRANCH CIRCUIT		1		2.0	.1	1	.1	5
ERCR2.	E7.1.2	PORTABLE APPLIANCES		4		7.3	.9	4	.4	5
EMKE	E25	ELECTRICAL MARKING	( 3 )	39			8.4	35	3.5	4
EMNP	E25.3	METAL NAME PLATE		24		61.5	5.2	24	2.4	5

## FOURTH THROUGH FIFTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

120

FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

		NO.	%7TH	%6TH	%5TH	%4TH	%3RD	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
EXCC3.	B6.6									
EXCR	B7.2									
FLOOR	B6/B7									
DEF	B6.10	( 1 )		11.1		.7	.3	1	.1	0
DEF2.	B6.10	( 20 )				.7		1	.1	5
FLCC	B6.9	( 3 )		85.7		26.2	6.4	71	7.3	4
FLCC2.	B6.9	( 2 )				22.5	5.5	14	2.2	5
FLCC1.	B6.9	( 15 )		60.0		18.8	4.6	14	1.9	0
FLHL	B7.5	( 9 )		26.7		11.2	2.8	9	.9	6
FLHL1.	B7.5	( 4 )				5.0	1.2	4	.4	0
FLHL2.	B7.5	( 12 )		66.7		15.0	3.7	10	1.0	5
FASS	B6.5	( 8 )		33.3		10.0	2.5	8	.8	0
FASS3.	B6.5	( 4 )				5.0	1.2	4	.4	6
FLDN	B6.5.1	( 4 )		100.0		5.0	1.2	4	.4	5
ROOF	B6/B7	( 2 )				2.5	.6	2	.2	6
ROOF3.	B6.10	( 51 )					15.0	42	4.3	4
RHS	B7.5	( 1 )		95.2		41.2	6.4	20	2.1	5
RHS2.	B7.5.4	( 20 )				27.5	4.3	19	2.0	6
RHS1.	B7.5	( 0 )						9	.9	5
RFS	B6.5	( 8 )		57.1		15.7	2.5	8	.8	6
RFS1.	B6.5	( 1 )		42.9		11.8	1.3	6	.6	5
RFS2.	B6.5	( 7 )		23.0		3.9	.0	2	.2	6
RFS3.	B6.5	( 2 )		28.6		3.9	.6	2	.2	6
RFS6.	B6.5	( 2 )		28.0		7.0	1.2	4	.4	5
RCNR	B7.2	( 3 )		25.0		2.0	.3	1	.1	6
RCNR2.	B7.2	( 1 )		50.7		3.9	.6	2	.2	0
RLCC	B6.4	( 1 )		33.3		2.0	.3	1	.1	7
RTRS	B6.4	( 2 )				3.9	.6	2	.2	5
RTRS1.	B6.4	( 1 )		50.0		3.9	.6	2	.2	5
RRES	B7.4	( 2 )						2	.2	4
INTW	B6/B7	( 0 )						21	2.2	4
INSS	B6.5/6.7	( 4 )				55.3	4.9	13	1.3	5
INSS5.	B6.5/6.7	( 5 )		37.5		22.2	1.8	6	.6	0
INSS2.	B6.5/6.7	( 4 )		25.0		14.8	1.2	4	.4	0
INSS3.	B6.5/6.7	( 2 )		12.5		7.4	.6	2	.2	0
INCC	B6.7	( 2 )		37.0		3.1	.7	7	.7	5
INCC2.	B6.7	( 8 )		80.0		29.6	2.5	5	.5	0
INFS	B7.3	( 1 )		3.7				1	.1	5
WINDW	B6/B7/B8	( 0 )						7	.7	4
WINDL	B7.5.4	( 5 )		71.4		1.5	.5	5	.5	5
WNCC	B6.3	( 1 )		14.3		.3	.3	1	.1	5
WNL	B6.3.1	( 1 )		14.3		.3	.3	1	.1	5
DEXT	B6/B7/B8	( 0 )						4	.4	4
DEHL	B7.5.4	( 3 )		75.0		.9	.3	3	.3	5
DELC	B6.3	( 1 )		25.0		.3	.3	1	.1	5
DINT	B6.3.2/3	( 1 )						1	.1	4

\*\*\*\*\*  
\* NANS ROUTINE MAINTENANCE  
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NCN	CONSTRUCTION	( 1 )	1127	579	59.9	3
NCWD	WINDOWS	( 58 )	452	40.1	333	4
NCWS	SCREENS		140	31.0	139	5
NCWH	HARDWARE		133	29.4	110	3

PRIVATE SAMPLE DATA

FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

		NIC	%7TH	%6TH	%5TH	%4TH	%3RD	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
NCWF	IMPROPER FIT	95				21.0	8.4	94	9.7	3
NCWR	REGLAZED	17				3.8	1.5	17	1.8	3
NCWT	STORM	9				2.0	.8	5	.9	5
NCXD	EXTERIOR DOORS	( 47)					25.4	242	25.0	4
NCFE	IMPROPER FIT	110				36.5	9.8	106	11.0	5
NCXH	HARDWARE	67				30.4	7.7	80	8.3	5
NCXS	SCREENS	18				6.3	1.6	17	1.8	5
NCST	STORM	10				3.5	.9	10	1.0	5
NCDD	CANOPY	9				3.1	.8	9	.9	5
NCRR	REGLAZED	5				1.7	.4	5	.5	5
NCPI	PARTITIONS DOORS	( 27)					22.2	197	20.4	4
NCPF	IMPROPER FIT	130				52.0	11.5	115	12.3	5
NCPI	HARDWARE	93				37.2	8.3	76	7.9	5
NCBL	BLOCKING	( 15)					8.6	70	7.2	4
NCRF	LEVELING	54				73.0	4.8	52	5.4	5
NCRB	RACKING OF DOORS	5				6.8	.4	5	.5	5
NCBH	HOT WATER HEATER COMPARTMENT	( 0)					2.7	26	2.7	4
NCHH	COMPARTMENT DOOR	20				66.7	1.8	19	2.0	5
NCHI	INSULATION	( 1)				33.3	.9	10	1.0	5
NCFI	FLOOR	13				92.3	1.1	12	1.2	5
NCV	HEATING DUCT VENT	9					.8	9	.9	4
NCSM	SKIRTING	7					.6	4	.4	4
NCS	EXTERIOR STAIRS	5					.4	5	.5	4
NCTD	TIE DOWN STRAPS LOOSE, ETC									
NPLM	PLUMBING	( 34)	223					186	19.2	3
NPFX	FIXTURES	( 0)	168				75.3	142	14.7	4
NPKS	KITCHEN SINK	( 39)	61			36.3	27.4	55	5.7	5
NPKE	FLANGE SEAL	13		21.3		7.7	5.6	12	1.2	6
NPKA	FAUCET ASSEMBLY	9		14.8		5.4	4.0	9	.9	6
NPGB	BATH TUB WITH SHOWERHEAD	( 33)	49			29.2	22.0	46	4.8	5
NPCK	CLOGGED DRAIN	6		12.2		3.6	2.7	6	.6	6
NPCA	FAUCET ASSEMBLY	5		10.2		3.0	2.2	4	.4	6
NPFT	TOILETS	( 0)	34			20.2	15.2	30	3.1	5
NPXX	CLOGGED DRAIN	10		29.4		6.0	4.5	9	.9	6
NPTA	TOILET SEAT	10		29.4		6.0	4.5	9	.9	6
NPTT	FLUSH TANK	9		26.5		5.4	4.0	6	.8	6
NPTP	TANK TOP	5		14.7		3.0	2.2	5	.5	6
NPBS	LABORATORIES	( 13)	24			14.3	10.8	23	2.4	5
NPBC	CLOGGED DRAIN	6		25.0		3.6	2.7	6	.6	6
NPBA	FAUCET ASSEMBLY	5		20.8		3.0	2.2	5	.5	5
NPBT	SEWER	8					3.6	8	.8	4
NPMW	WASHING MACHING	( 5)	5				2.2	5	.5	4
NPDW	DISH WASHER	( 5)	5				2.2	5	.5	4
NPWS	WATER SUPPLY PIPING	( 1)	3				1.3	3	.3	4
NPWF	EXTERIOR	( 1)	2			66.7	.9	2	.2	5
NPWB	FROZEN	1		50.0		33.3	.4	1	.1	6
NELC	ELECTRICAL	( 50)	131					112	11.6	3
NEDP	DISTRIBUTION PANEL BOARD	( 6)	31				23.7	31	3.2	4
NECB	CIRCUIT BREAKERS	( 15)	23			74.2	17.6	23	2.4	5
NESW	SWITCHES	10					12.2	15	1.6	4
NESF	FACCPLEAT	1				6.3	.8	1	.1	5
NERC	RECEPTICAL OUTLETS	( 7)	15				11.5	13	1.3	4



## FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

	OUT DOOR	NU.	%TH	%4TH	%3RD	HUMES	%HUMES	LEVEL
NERD								
NELF	HEAT FIATURE	( 0)	7	46.7	5.3	0	.6	5
NFHT	HEAT TAPE		6	45.7	40.0	5	.5	6
NERI	INTERIOR	( 0)	1	14.3	6.7	1	.1	6
NERF	FACEPLATE		1	100.0	8.7	1	.1	5
NEIF	INTERIOR LIGHTING FIXTURES	( 12)	12	100.0	8.7	1	.1	6
NESR	SERVICE		1		9.2	12	1.2	4
					.8	1	.1	4
NHTG	HEATING	( 4)	7			7	.7	3
NHGP	GAS SUPPLY PIPING		3		42.9	3	.3	4

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 \* APEQ MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES -EQUIPMENT ( 11) 367 271 28.0  
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ARGE	RANGE - GAS/ELECTRIC	( 65)	112	97	10.0	3
ARHW	HARDWARE					
ARHO	OVEN DOORS	( 5)	25	22.3	21	2.2
ARHK	KNOB		19	76.0	15	1.6
ARRU	BURNER	( 7)	9	4.0	1	.1
ARKV	OVEN		1	6.0	9	.9
ARBS	SURFACE		1	11.1	1	.1
ARGL	GAS LEAK		1	11.1	1	.1
ARPL	PILLOT	( 3)	9	8.0	8	.8
ARCL	CONTROLS	( 0)	3	2.7	3	.3
APTI	TIMER		1	100.0	1	.1

AFHA	FURNACE, HOT AIR, GAS OR OIL	( 38)	87	77	8.0	3
AFWT	WALL THERMOSTAT	( 16)	18	20.7	18	1.9
AFDF	FURNACE DOORS		11	12.6	11	1.1
AFCL	CONTROLS	( 0)	8	9.2	8	.8
AFIU	INTERNAL WIRING	( 0)	6	75.0	6	.6
AFIC	BURNER	( 0)	1	12.5	1	.1
AFRW	THERMOCOUPLE	( 0)	1	100.0	1	.1
AFLS	BLOWER	( 0)	1	12.5	1	.1
AFBL	LIMIT SWITCH	( 3)	4	100.0	1	.1
AFBD	BLOWER ASSEMBLY		1	12.5	1	.1
AFBM	BELT DRIVE	( 2)	1	25.0	4	.4
AFBG	BLOWER MOTOR	( 0)	1	1.1	1	.1
AFFL	FUEL GUN		2	2.3	2	.2
AFTR	GAS LEAK		2	100.0	2	.2
AFAB	FILTER		2		2	.2
AFSC	BURNER ASSEMBLY		1	1.1	1	.1
	FUEL SUPPLY CONNECTION		1	1.1	1	.1
AEFX	EXHAUST FAN		72		71	7.3

AHWW	HOT WATER HEATERS	( 14)	52	50	5.2	3
AHEL	ELECTRIC HOT WATER HEATER	( 10)	36	69.2	35	3.6
AHTK	TANK	( 0)	16	44.4	16	1.7
AHTE	LEAK		16	100.0	16	1.7



PRIVATE SAMPLE DATA

FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

		NU.	%7TH	%6TH	%5TH	%4TH	%3RD	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
AHEK	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE	0				10.7	11.5	6	.6	5
AHEH	HEAT ELEMENT	4				11.1	7.7	4	.4	5
AHGS	GAS HOT WATER HEATER	( 0)					3.8	2	.2	4
AHPL	PILOT	( 0)				50.0	1.9	1	.1	5
AHPR	RELIGHT	1			100.0	50.0	1.9	1	.1	6
AHBR	BURNER	( 0)				50.0	1.9	1	.1	5
AHRL	LEAK	1			100.0	50.0	1.9	1	.1	6
ACRF	REFRIGERATOR	( 28)	32					28	2.9	3
ACRR	REFRIGERANT SYSTEM	( 3)	3				9.4	2	.2	4
ACRG	GASKETING (DOORS)	1	1				3.1	1	.1	4
AFEH	ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATING UNITS	( 1)	1					1	.1	3

## Appendix D

### Problem Summation Tables - Field Sample

FIELD SAMPLE DATA

FIRST LEVEL SUMMATION:  
TOTAL NUMBER OF PROBLEMS

NJ.  
3523

SECOND AND THIRD LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

ANSI	ENFORCEMENT	(	)	NO.	%2ND	%1ST	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
PLUM	PART C PLUMBING	(	)	493	45.9	14.0	228	58.7	2
HEAT	PART D HEATING SYSTEM	(	)	324	30.1	9.2	183	71.2	3
ELEC.	PART E ELECTRICAL	(	)	189	17.6	5.4	114	44.4	3
CONS	PART B CONSTRUCTION	(	)	69	6.4	2.0	61	23.7	3
ANSI	ANSI A119.1	(	)	1045		29.6	236	91.8	2
CONS	PART B CONSTRUCTION	(	)	661	63.3	18.7	228	38.7	3
PLUM	PART C PLUMBING	(	)	208	19.9	5.9	108	42.0	3
ELEC	PART E ELECTRICAL	(	)	91	8.7	2.0	69	26.8	3
HEAT	PART D HEATING SYSTEM	(	)	85	8.1	2.4	70	29.6	3
NANS	ROUTINE MAINTENANCE	(	)	934		20.5	169	65.0	2
NCON	CONSTRUCTION	(	)	550	58.9	15.6	143	25.6	3
NPLM	PLUMBING	(	17)	216	23.1	6.1	94	36.6	3
NELC	ELECTRICAL	(	6)	124	13.3	3.5	74	28.8	3
NHTG	HEATING	(	4)	44	4.7	1.2	34	13.2	3
APEQ	MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES -EQUIPMENT	(	)	374		10.6	106	41.2	2
AFHA	FURNACE-HOT AIR-GAS OR OIL	(	39)	181	48.4	5.1	77	30.0	3
AHW	HOT WATER HEATERS	(	28)	82	21.9	2.3	52	20.2	3
ARGE	RANGE - GAS/ELECTRIC	(	11)	72	19.3	2.0	36	14.0	3
AEE	EXHAUST FAN	(		25	6.7	.7	14	5.4	3
ACRE	REFRIGERATOR	(	9)	10	2.7	.3	9	3.5	3
ASDE	SMOKE DETECTOR	(		3	.8	.1	3	1.2	3
AFEB	ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATING UNITS	(	1)	1	.3	.0	1	.4	3
MISC	MISCELLANEOUS			100		2.8	53	20.6	2

## FIELD SAMPLE DATA

## FOURTH LEVEL SUMMATION:

LEVEL

HUMLS

HUMES

%1ST

%2ND

%3RD

NU.

## ENFORCEMENT

\* ANSI

( J) 1075

30.5

228

88.7

2 \*

PLUMB PART C PLUMBING ( O) 493 45.9 14.0 183 71.2 3

WDTN C11 WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM ( O) 218 44.2 20.3 0.2 156 60.7 4

DSYS C12 DRAINAGE SYSTEM ( O) 152 30.8 14.1 4.3 84 32.7 4

JCT1 C7.1 JOINTS + CONNECTIONS/TIGHT IGAS, WATER ( 105) 105 21.3 9.8 3.0 58 22.6 4

VANV C13 VENTS AND VENTING ( O) 7 1.4 .7 .2 0 2.3 4

PFIA C9 PLUMBING FIXTURES ( O) 5 1.0 .5 .1 4 1.6 4

PFAP C5.1.4 PROHIBITED FITTINGS AND PRACTICES ( O) 3 .6 .3 .1 3 1.2 4

PHAS C10 HANGERS AND SUPPORTS ( 2) 2 .4 .2 .1 2 .8 4

TANC C8 TRAPS AND CLEANOUTS ( O) 1 .2 .1 .0 1 .4 4

HEAT PART D HEATING SYSTEM ( O) 324 30.1 9.2 152 59.1 3

HAPL D6 APPLIANCES ( O) 174 53.7 15.2 4.9 125 48.6 4

HPSY D5 PIPING SYSTEM ( O) 149 46.0 13.9 4.2 57 37.7 4

HLPG D4.2.5 LP GAS SAFETY DEVICES 1 .3 .1 .0 1 .4 4

ELFC PART E ELECTRICAL ( O) 189 17.6 5.4 114 44.4 3

FWOK E11 WIRING METHODS ( 21) 88 46.6 8.2 2.5 64 24.9 4

FRFC E6 RECEPTACLE OUTLETS REQUIRED ( O) 36 19.0 3.3 1.0 28 10.9 4

FRXY E5.0 MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT ( O) 19 10.1 1.9 .5 19 7.4 4

EXUR E20 LIGHTING FIXTURES ( 14) 15 7.9 1.4 .4 12 4.7 4

EBFA F22 OUTDOOR OUTLETS, FIXTURES, AIR-COOLING ( 5) 12 6.3 1.1 .3 12 4.7 4

EGDR F23 GROUNDING AND BUNDING ( O) 5 2.6 .5 .1 5 1.9 4

EDIS E9 DISCONNECTING MEANS AND BRANCH CIRCUIT ( O) 4 2.1 .4 .1 4 1.6 4

EPOM F10 POWER SUPPLY ( O) 4 2.1 .4 .1 4 1.6 4

ESWL F18 WALL SWITCHES ( 3) 3 1.6 .3 .1 2 .8 4

EFRU F19 RECEPTACLE OUTLETS ( O) 3 1.6 .3 .1 3 1.2 4

CONS PART B CONSTRUCTION ( O) 69 6.4 2.0 61 23.7 3

FXTW B6/B7 EXTERIOR WALLS ( O) 48 69.6 4.5 1.4 47 18.3 4

R00F B6/B7 ROOF SYSTEM ( O) 14 20.3 1.3 .4 11 4.3 4

FLOR B6/B7 FLOOR SYSTEMS ( O) 2 2.9 .2 .1 2 .8 4

INTW B6/B7 PARTITION WALLS ( O) 2 2.9 .2 .1 2 .8 4

TIDN B6.5.1 TIEDOWNS ( O) 2 2.9 .2 .1 2 .8 4

DFXT B6/B7/B8 DOORS EXTERIOR ( O) 1 1.4 .1 .0 1 .4 4

\* ANSI ANSI A119.1 ( O) 1045 29.6 236 91.8 2 \*

CONS PART B CONSTRUCTION ( O) 661 63.3 18.7 228 88.7 3

EXTW B6/B7 EXTERIOR WALLS ( O) 189 28.0 18.1 5.4 144 56.0 4

R00F B6/B7 ROOF SYSTEM ( O) 170 25.7 16.3 4.8 107 41.6 4

INTW B6/B7 PARTITION WALLS ( O) 118 17.9 11.3 3.3 98 38.1 4

TRAN B-APP. TRANSIT CONSIDERATIONS ( O) 63 12.6 7.9 2.4 53 20.6 4

FLOR B6/B7 FLOOR SYSTEMS ( O) 73 11.0 7.0 2.1 59 23.0 4

DFXT B6/B7/B8 DOORS EXTERIOR ( O) 15 2.3 1.4 .4 15 5.8 4

## FIELD SAMPLE DATA

## FOURTH LEVEL SUMMATION:

FOURTH LEVEL SUMMARY:										
WINDW TION	R6/B7/38 R6.5.1	WINDOWS TIEDOWNS		NO.	#3RD	#2ND	#1ST	HOMES	#HOMES	LEVEL
	( 0)	( 0)		12	1.8	1.1	.3	10	3.9	4
	( 0)	( 0)		1	.2	.1	.0	1	.4	4
PLUM	PART C	PLUMBING		208		19.5	2.7	108	42.0	3
PFA	C9	PLUMBING FIXTURES		138	66.3	13.2	3.9	72	28.0	4
PREQ	C5.2	PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT		50	24.0	4.8	1.4	45	17.5	4
VANV	C13	VENTS AND VENTING		20	9.6	1.9	.6	19	7.4	4
ELEC	PART E	ELECTRICAL		51		8.7	2.6	69	26.8	3
EWOR	E11	WIRING METHODS		91	100.0	8.7	2.6	69	26.8	4
HEAT	PART D	HEATING SYSTEM		85		8.1	2.4	76	29.6	3
HPSY	D5	PIPING SYSTEM		61	11.8	5.0	1.7	60	23.3	4
HAPL	D6	APPLIANCES		24	28.2	2.3	.7	22	8.6	4
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FIELD SAMPLE DATA

FOURTH LEVEL SUMMARY:

OIL SUPPLY PIPING

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 \* APEQ MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES -EQUIPMENT  
 \*\*\*\*\*  
 \* APEQ MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES -EQUIPMENT  
 \*\*\*\*\*

NHQP	(	7)	7	15.9	.7	.2	HUMES	2HUMLS	LEVEL
AFHA	(	39)	181	48.4	5.1	10.6	106	41.2	2 *
AFPL	(	3)	40	22.1	10.7	1.1	32	12.5	4
AFCL	(	2)	35	19.3	9.4	1.0	21	8.2	4
AFFG	(	0)	32	17.7	8.6	.9	20	7.8	4
AFWT	(	17)	21	11.6	5.6	.6	18	7.0	4
AFRM	(	2)	4	2.2	1.1	.1	2	.8	4
AFTR			3	1.7	.8	.1	3	1.2	4
AFAB			2	1.1	.5	.1	2	.8	4
AFBI	(	2)	2	1.1	.5	.1	2	.8	4
AFDR			1	.6	.3	.0	1	.4	4
AFGR			1	.6	.3	.0	1	.4	4
AFSC			1	.6	.3	.0	1	.4	4
AFHW	(	28)	82	21.9	2.3		52	20.2	3
AHEL	(	17)	43	52.4	11.5	1.2	29	11.3	4
AHGS	(	2)	11	13.4	2.9	.3	9	3.5	4
ARGE	(	11)	72	19.3	2.0		36	14.0	3
ARPL	(	3)	18	25.0	4.8	.5	16	6.2	4
ARGL	(	2)	17	23.6	4.5	.5	14	5.4	4
ARCL	(	0)	11	15.3	2.9	.3	10	3.9	4
ARBU	(	0)	6	8.3	1.6	.2	5	1.9	4
APIW	(	0)	6	8.3	1.6	.2	2	.8	4
ARHW	(	0)	3	4.2	.8	.1	3	1.2	4
AFEX			25	6.7	.7		14	5.4	3
ACRF	(	9)	10	2.7	.3		9	3.5	3
ACPL	(	0)	1	10.0	.3	.0	1	.4	4
ASDE			3	.8	.1		3	1.2	3
AFEB	(	1)	1	.3	.0		1	.4	3

## FIELD SAMPLE DATA

## FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

HOMES HOMES LEVEL

\*\*\*\*\* ENFORCEMENT \*\*\*\*\* ( U) 1075 \*\*\*\*\* 226 88.7 \*\*\*\*\*  
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PLUM	PART C	PLUMBING	NU.	27TH	28TH	29TH	30TH	31ST	32ND	33RD	HOMES	HOMES	LEVEL
WOTN	C11	WATER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	( U)	218					44.2		183	71.2	3
WOSC	C11.2	WATER OUTLETS AND SUPPLY CONNECTIONS	( U)	145					29.4		134	52.1	4
WOSC1.	C11.2.1	WATER CONNECTION PIPE SIZE, LOCATION	( U)	134					66.5		133	51.8	5
WOSC6.	C11.2.6	FLUSH TANK		10					92.4		10	3.9	5
WOSC4.	C11.2.4	APPLIANCE CONNECTIONS/PROTECT BY AIR GAP		1					4.6		1	4	5
WMSD	C11.3	WATER HEATER SAFETY DEVICES	( U)	50					.5		45	17.5	5
WHPV	C11.3.1	RELIEF VALVES	( U)	50					22.9		45	17.5	5
WHRV3.	C11.3.1.3	RELIEF VALVE DRAIN	( U)	44					100.0		40	15.6	7
WHRV33.		TERMINATES IN FLOOR		19					84.0		19	7.4	8
WHRV42.		THREADED END		12					38.0		12	4.7	8
WHRV31.		IMPROPER LOCATION		5					24.0		5	1.9	8
WHRV34.		UNDERSIZE PIPE		5					24.0		5	1.9	8
WHRV35.		TERMINATES ABOVE FLOOR		3					10.0		3	1.2	8
WHRV1.	C11.3.1.1	TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE RELIEF VALVES		3					6.0		3	1.2	7
WHRV2.	C11.3.1.2	PRESSURE AND TEMPERATURE LIMITS OF VAL		3					6.0		3	1.2	7
WDM1.	C11.4	MATERIALS	( U)	23					10.6		22	8.6	5
WDM2.		CORROSION OF PIPE		16					7.3		16	8.2	5
DSYS	C12	CORROSION OF DISSIMILAR METALS		7					30.4		7	2.1	5
DOUT	C12.2	DRAINAGE SYSTEM	( U)	152					30.8		84	32.7	4
DOUT3.	C12.2.3	DRAIN OUTLETS	( U)	149					30.2		82	31.9	5
DOUT32.	C12.2.3.2	HOSE COUPLERS AND CAPS	( U)	146					98.0		82	31.9	6
DOUT33.	C12.2.3.3	SIZE COMPARED TO PIPING, WATER-TIGHT C	( 74)	73					99.3		73	26.4	7
DOUT2.	C12.2.2	MINIMUM DIAMETER - DRAIN CONNECTION		1					49.3		1	4	7
DSML	C12.1	CLEARANCE FROM DRAIN OUTLET		1					.7		1	4	6
DSML2.	C12.1.2	MATERIALS	( U)	2					.7		2	8	5
DSML22.	C12.1.2.2	FITTINGS	( U)	2					1.3		2	8	5
DSML23.	C12.1.2.3	FITTINGS FOR COPPER TUBING MATERIALS		1					1.3		1	4	7
DSGR	C12.7	SOCKET FITTINGS FOR PLASTIC PIPE		1					.7		1	4	7
JCT1	C7.1	GRADE OF HORIZONTAL DRAINAGE PIPING		1					50.0		1	4	5
VANV	C13	JOINTS + CONNECTIONS/TIGHT IGAS, WATER	( U)	105					.7		58	22.6	4
VVTL	C13.5	VENTS AND VENTING	( U)	7					21.3		6	2.3	4
VVTL1.	C13.5.1	VENT TERMINAL	( U)	6					1.4		5	1.9	5
VVTL2.	C13.5.2	ROOF EXTENSION	( U)	2					1.2		2	8	6
VMAT	C13.2	FLASHING		1					.4		1	4	5
VMAT2.	C13.2.2	MATERIALS	( U)	1					33.3		1	4	5
VMAT23.	C13.2.2.3	FITTINGS	( U)	1					16.7		1	4	5
PF1A	C9	FITTINGS FOR PLASTIC PIPE		1					14.3		1	4	7
PF1X	C9.2	PLUMBING FIXTURES	( U)	5					100.0		4	1.0	5
WACD	C9.2.4	FIXTURES	( U)	5					1.0		4	1.0	5
WACD2.	C9.2.4.2	CLOTHES WASHING MACHINE	( U)	5					100.0		4	1.0	5
PFAP	C5.1.4	STANDPIPE SPECIFICATIONS		5					1.0		4	1.0	7
PFAP5.	C5.1.4.5	PROHIBITED FITTINGS AND PRACTICES	( U)	3					1.0		3	1.2	5
PHAS	C10	IMPROPER LOCATION OF PIPE, FIXTURE/EQUIP	( U)	2					.6		2	8	4
TANC	C8	HANGERS AND SUPPORTS	( U)	1					100.0		1	4	5
TRAP	C8.1	TRAPS AND CLEANOUTS	( U)	1					.4		1	4	5
TRAP2.	C8.1.2	DUAL FIXTURES	( U)	1					100.0		1	4	5

## FIELD SAMPLE DATA

## FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

HEAT	PART ID	HEATING SYSTEM	(	0)	324	%7TH	%6TH	%5TH	%4TH	%3RD	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
HAPL	D6	APPLIANCES	(	0)	174					53.7	152	59.1	3
HACA	D6.10	CIRCULATING AIR SYSTEM	(	0)	58				33.3	17.9	125	48.6	4
HARG	D6.10.5	REGISTERS	(	0)	58						51	19.8	5
HARG6	D6.10.5	DUCT TUBE RISER	(	11)	55			94.8	31.6	17.0	50	19.5	6
HARG5	D6.10.5	AIR BLOCKAGE			11			32.8	10.9	5.9	19	7.4	7
HARG3	D6.10.5	RISER MISSING OR DAMAGED			6			19.0	6.3	3.4	11	4.3	7
HARG4	D6.10.5	DIRT, FLOOR COVERING AND DUCT			6			10.9	3.4	1.9	6	2.3	7
HARG2	D6.10.5.2	STRUCTURAL REQUIREMENTS			2			10.9	3.4	1.9	6	2.3	7
HACS	D6.10.1	SUPPLY SYSTEM	(	1)	2			3.6	1.1	.6	2	.8	7
HACS3	D6.10.1.3	AIR TIGHTNESS OF SUPPLY DUCT SYSTEM			1			3.4	1.1	.6	2	.8	7
HARA	D6.10.2	RETURN AIR SYSTEM	(	0)	1			50.0	1.7	.3	1	.4	6
HARA1	D6.10.2.1	RETURN AIR OPENINGS			1			100.0	1.7	.3	1	.4	6
HAAC	D6.7	ACCESSIBILITY - INSPECTION, SERVICE, E	(	0)	50				28.7	15.4	50	19.5	5
HAAC2	D6.7	HOT WATER HEATER-PIURK ACCESS			49			98.0	28.2	15.1	49	19.1	6
HAAC1	D6.7	FURNACE-PIURK ACCESS			1			2.0	.6	.3	1	.4	6
HAVA	D6.4	VENTING, VENTILATION AND COMBUSTION	(	1)	33			97.0	16.4	9.9	33	12.8	5
HAVE	D6.4.1	VENTING SYSTEM	(	1)	32			81.8	15.5	8.3	32	12.5	6
HAVE3	D6.4.1	JOINTS OF VENT SYSTEM SECURE	(	1)	27			78.1	14.4	7.7	25	9.7	8
HAVE31	D6.4.1	FURNACE			25			3.7	.6	.3	1	.4	8
HAVE32	D6.4.2	HOT WATER HEATER			1			3.0	.6	.3	1	.4	8
HAVE4	D6.4.2	VENTING SHALL NOT TERMINATE UNDER			2			6.3	1.1	.6	2	.8	7
HAVE1	D6.4.1	SYSTEM LISTED AS PART OF APPLIANCE			1			3.1	.6	.3	1	.4	7
HAVE5	D6.4.3	VENTING SYSTEM TERMINATION			1			3.1	.6	.3	1	.4	7
HANK	D6.6	MARKING	(	0)	32				18.4	9.9	28	10.9	5
HAFUL	D6.6.2	FURNACE			16			50.0	9.2	4.9	16	6.2	6
HANK1	D6.6.1	FURNACE CLEARANCES AND OPERATIONS			13			40.6	7.5	4.0	13	5.1	6
HAFU2	D6.6.2	HOT WATER HEATER			2			6.3	1.1	.6	2	.8	6
HANK2	D6.6.1	HOT WATER HEATER CLEARANCES AND OPERATION			1			3.1	.6	.3	1	.4	6
HAIC	D6.3	INSTALLATION OF APPLIANCES	(	0)	1				.6	.3	1	.4	5
HAMS	D6.3.2	SEPARATION OF COMBUSTION SYSTEM			1			100.0	.6	.3	1	.4	5
HPSY	D5	PIPING SYSTEM	(	0)	149						97	37.7	4
HGPS	D5.1	GAS PIPING SYSTEMS	(	0)	149				100.0	46.0	97	37.7	5
HGLS	D5.1.10	LOCATION OF GAS SUPPLY CONNECTION	(	0)	61			40.9	40.9	18.8	61	23.7	6
HGLS1	D5.1.10.1	LP-GAS SYSTEMS			61			40.9	40.9	18.8	61	23.7	7
HGID	D5.1.11	IDENTIFICATION OF GAS SUPPLY CONNECTION			46			30.9	30.9	14.2	46	17.9	6
HGHS	D5.1.18	HANGERS AND SUPPORTS			27			18.1	18.1	8.3	27	10.5	6
HGAC	D5.1.13	APPLIANCE CONNECTION	(	0)	11			7.4	7.4	3.4	11	4.3	6
HGAC2		FLEXIBLE CONNECTOR THRU UNDERSIDE OF U			7			4.7	4.7	2.2	7	2.7	7
HGAC1		FLEXIBLE CONNECTOR/SHARP RADIUS BEND			4			2.7	2.7	1.2	4	1.6	7
HGPM		MATERIALS - USED/REPAIRED DEFECTS	(	0)	3			2.0	2.0	.9	3	1.2	6
HGPM5		CORROSION OF METALS			2			1.3	1.3	.6	2	.8	7
HGPM2	D5.1.2.2	FITTINGS FOR GAS PIPING			1			.7	.7	.3	1	.4	7
HGPD	D5.1.3	PIPING DESIGN - LP GAS/NATURAL GAS	(	1)	1			.7	.7	.3	1	.4	6
HLPG	D4.2.5	LP GAS SAFETY DEVICES			1						1	.4	4
ELEC	PART F	ELECTRICAL	(	0)	189						114	44.4	3
EWOR	E11	WIRING METHODS	(	21)	88						64	24.5	4
EWPS	E11.7	PASSING OF CABLE THROUGH STUDS			25			28.4	13.2	40.6	25	9.7	5
EWSP	E11.9	CABLE SUPPORT			16			18.2	8.5	13.2	15	5.8	5
EWLF	E11.6	LOOSE CONNECTIONS			15			17.0	7.9	13.2	15	5.8	5
EWCS	E11.6	CONTINUITY OF CABLE SHEATH			5			5.7	2.6	2.6	5	1.9	5
EWPR	E11.12	CABLE PROTECTION			4			4.2	2.1	2.1	4	1.6	5

## FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

			NO.	%TH	%6TH	%5TH	%4TH	%3RD	%HOMES	LEVEL
EWTC	E11.1	TUBING, CONDUIT, CABLE TERMINATION	1				1.1	.5	1	5
FWSC	E11.10	CABLE SUPPORT - NON-METALLIC OUTLET	1				1.1	.5	1	5
EREC	E6	RECEPTACLE OUTLETS REQUIRED	36					19.0	28	4
ERLW	E6.1	LOCATION ON WALLS	36					19.0	28	5
ERLW1.	E6.1(A)	COUNTER TOPS IN KITCHENS	9			25.0	25.0	4.8	9	6
ERLW2.	E6.1(B)	ADJACENT TO APPLIANCES	4			11.1	11.1	2.1	4	6
ERLW3.	E6.1(C)	COUNTER TOP SPACES FOR BUILT-IN	3			8.3	8.3	1.6	3	6
ERLW4.	E6.1(D)	COUNTER TOP SPACES UNDER WALL-CABINETS	3			8.3	8.3	1.6	3	6
ERLY	E5.0	MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT	19					10.1	19	4
ERY1.	E5.1	LISTED AND APPROVED	19				100.0	10.1	19	5
ERY11.	E5.1	ALUMINUM/COPPER DEVICES	18			94.7	94.7	7.9	18	6
EXUR	E20	LIGHTING FIXTURES	15						12	4
EXGE	E20.1	GENERAL	1				6.7	.5	1	5
EXGE1.	E20.1.1	COMBUSTIBLE WALL OR CEILING FINISH	1				6.7	.5	1	6
EBFA	E22	OUTDOOR OUTLETS, FIXTURES, AIR-COULING	12				58.3	6.3	12	4
EBTF	E22.1	TYPE OF OUTDOOR FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT	7					3.7	7	5
EGDB	E23	GROUNDING AND BONDING	5					2.6	5	4
EGSE	E23.1	SERVICE GROUNDING	2				40.0	1.1	2	5
EIGD	E23.3	INTERIOR GROUNDING - ELECTRICAL	2				40.0	1.1	2	5
EIGD2.	E23.3.2	GROUNDING OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT	2				40.0	1.1	2	5
EIGD25.	E23.3.2.5	GROUNDING AT LIGHT FIXTURE	2			100.0	40.0	1.1	2	7
EIBN	E23.4	GROUNDING OF NONCURRENT - CARRYING MET	1			100.0	40.0	.5	1	5
EIBN1.	E23.4.1	EXPOSED NONCURRENT - CARRYING METAL	1				20.0		1	6
EDIS	E9	DISCONNECTING MEANS AND BRANCH CIRCUIT	4				20.0	.5	4	5
EDLF	E9.2	LOCATION ABOVE FLOOR	4					2.1	4	4
EPNW	E10	POWER SUPPLY	4				100.0	2.1	4	5
EPEF	E10.9	ENTRANCE OF FEEDER ASSEMBLY TO HOME	4					2.1	4	4
FSWL	E18	WALL SWITCHES	3				100.0	2.1	4	4
EFRO	E19	RECEPTACLE OUTLETS	3					1.6	3	4
EFIN	E19.1	INSTALLATION IN ACCORDANCE	3				100.0	1.6	3	5
CONS	PART B	CONSTRUCTION	69						61	3
EXTW	B6/87	EXTERIOR WALLS	48					69.6	47	4
EXSS	B6.5/6.6	FASTENING OF STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS	45				93.3	65.2	44	5
EXSS1.	B6.5/6.6	EXTERIOR COVERING TO WALL FRAMING	45			100.0	93.3	65.2	44	6
EXCC	B6.6	LOAD CARRYING CAPACITY	1				2.1	1.4	1	5
EXHL	B7.5	HEAT LOSS	1				2.1	1.4	1	5
EXHL1.	B7.5	INSULATION	1			100.0	2.1	1.4	1	6
EXCR	B7.2	CONDENSATION RESISTANCE	1				2.1	1.4	1	5
ROOF	B6/87	ROOF SYSTEM	14					20.3	11	4
RDEF	B6.10	DEFLECTION	7				50.0	10.1	7	5
RDEF3.	B6.10	CEILING	7			100.0	50.0	10.1	7	6
RLCC	B6.4	LOAD CARRY CAPACITY	3				21.4	4.3	2	5
RTPS	B6.4	ROOF TRUSS	3			100.0	21.4	4.3	2	7
RTPS1.	B6.4	TENSION MEMBER FAILURE	2			66.7	14.3	2.9	2	5
RHLS	B7.5	HEAT LOSS	3				21.4	4.3	3	6
RHLS1.	B7.5	INSULATION	3			100.0	21.4	4.3	3	5
RREC	B7.6	METALLIC ROOF BUNDING/EXTERIOR COVERINGS	2				7.1	1.4	1	4
FLOF	B6/87	FLOOR SYSTEMS	2					2.9	2	4
FLCC	B6.9	LOAD CARRYING CAPACITY	1				50.0	1.4	1	5
FLCC1.	B6.9	DECKING	1			100.0	50.0	1.4	1	6
FLDN	B6.9.1	DRILLING/NOTCHING OF STRUCTURAL MEMBERS	1				50.0	1.4	1	5
INTW	B6/87	PARTITION WALLS	2					2.9	2	4
INSS	B6.5/6.7	FASTENING OF STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS	2				100.0	2.9	2	5
INSS2.	B6.5/6.7	WALL TO ROOF SYSTEM	1			50.0	50.0	1.4	1	6



## FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

INSS4.	R6.5/6.7	DOOR FRAMING	(	0	1	50.0	50.0	1.4	1	4	6
TITION	R6.5.1	TIEDOWNS	(	0	2	2.9	2.9	.8	2	4	4
TION1.	R6.5.1.4	FATHER RESISTANCE	(	0	2	100.0	100.0	2.9	2	.8	5
DEXI	R6/87/88	DOORS EXTERIOR	(	0	1	1.4	1.4	.4	1	.4	4
DELFC	R6.3	LOAD CARRYING CAPACITY - RACKING	(	0	1	100.0	100.0	1.4	1	.4	5
***** ANSI ALL9.1 *****											
CON	PART B	CONSTRUCTION	(	0	601	228	88.7	3			
EXTW	R6/87	EXTERIOR WALLS	(	0	189	144	26.6	4			
EXDR	R7.1	DURABILITY	(	0	132	127	20.0	5			
EXDR4.	R7.1	EXTERIOR FASTENERS	(	0	128	126	19.4	6			
EXDR2.	R7.1	INTERIOR COVERING	(	0	3	2	.5	6			
EXDP1.	R7.1	EXTERIOR COVERING	(	0	1	1	.4	6			
EXWR	R7.1	WEATHER RESISTANCE - RAIN LEAKS	(	5	57	37	14.4	5			
EXWR2.	R7.1	WINDOWS	(	0	28	21	6.2	6			
EXWR3.	R7.1	DOORS	(	0	16	15	5.8	6			
EXWR1.	R7.1	PENETRATION OF EXTERIOR COVERING	(	0	8	7	2.7	6			
ROOF	R6/87	ROOF SYSTEM	(	0	170	107	41.6	4			
RLWR	R7.1	RAIN LEAK - WATER RESISTANCE MEM. PENE	(	144	162	103	40.1	5			
RIEW	R7.1	INTERSECTION OF ROOF AND EXTERIOR WALL	(	0	11	11	4.3	6			
RLMP	R7.1	MEMBRANE PENETRATION	(	0	7	7	2.7	6			
RLMP1.	R7.1	AT MEMBRANE JOINT (WITHIN FIELD OF R	(	0	2	2	.8	7			
RLMP2.	R7.1	AT VENT PIPE (PLUMBING)	(	0	2	2	.8	7			
RLMP3.	R7.1	AT VENT PIPE (HEATING)	(	0	2	2	.8	7			
RLCC	R6.4	LOAD CARRY CAPACITY	(	0	5	5	1.9	5			
RTRS	R6.4	ROOF TRUSS	(	0	4	4	1.6	6			
RTRS4.	R6.4	ROOF TRUSS CUT FOR ROOF JACK	(	0	4	4	1.6	6			
RDEL	R6.4	DECKING	(	0	1	1	.4	5			
RDUR	R6.4	DURABILITY	(	0	2	2	.8	5			
RDURL.	R6.10	MEMBRANE	(	0	2	2	.8	5			
RDEF	R6.10	DEFLECTION	(	0	1	1	.4	6			
RDEF1.	R6.10	DECKING	(	0	1	1	.4	6			
INTW	R6/87	PARTITION WALLS	(	0	118	98	38.1	4			
INSS	R6.5/6.7	FASTENING OF STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS	(	0	118	98	38.1	5			
INSS1.	R6.5/6.7	PANELING TO WALL FRAMING	(	0	118	98	38.1	6			
TRAN	B-APP.	TRANSIT CONSIDERATIONS	(	0	83	53	20.6	4			
TRAN1.	B.1	A FRAME ASSEMBLY	(	14	57	47	18.3	5			
TRAN12.	B.1	LONGITUDINAL MEMBERS	(	0	34	34	13.2	6			
TRAN13.	B.1	TRANSVERSE MEMBERS	(	0	9	9	3.5	6			
TRAN8.	B.8	TIRES	(	0	9	9	3.5	5			
TRAN5.	B.5	AXLES	(	0	7	7	2.3	5			
TRAN4.	B.4	SPRING/SPRING HANGERS	(	0	4	4	1.2	5			
TRAN7.	B.7	WHEELS/RIMS	(	0	4	4	1.2	5			
TRAN2.	B.2	COUPLING MECHANISM	(	0	1	1	.4	5			
TRAN9.	B.9	BRACKS	(	0	1	1	.4	5			
FLOR	R6/87	FLOOR SYSTEMS	(	0	73	59	23.0	4			
FLWR	R7.1	WEATHER RESISTANCE	(	0	38	36	14.0	5			
FLWR1.	R7.1	UNDERNEATH OF FLOOR SYSTEM	(	0	38	36	14.0	6			
FDUR	R7.1	DURABILITY	(	0	27	19	7.4	5			
FDURL.	R7.1	FLOOR COVERING	(	0	14	9	3.5	4			
FDUR2.	R7.1	FLOOR COVERING TO JACKING	(	0	9	9	3.5	4			
FDUR3.	R7.1	DECKING	(	0	4	3	1.2	4			



## FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

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## FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

		NO.	%7TH	%6TH	%5TH	%4TH	%3RD	HUMES	%HUMES	LEVEL
NCKH	HARDWARE	121				49.6	22.0	63	24.5	5
NCKF	IMPROPER FIT	38				15.6	6.9	30	11.7	5
NCKT	STORM	19				7.8	3.5	16	6.2	5
NCKR	REGLAZED	10				4.1	1.8	7	2.7	5
NCKS	FROZEN	7				2.9	1.3	6	2.3	5
NCCD	CANDY	4				1.6	.7	3	1.2	5
NCKS	SCREENS	2				.8	.4	2	.6	5
NCKD	WINDOWS	122						66	25.7	4
NCKR	REGLAZED	37				30.3	6.7	25	9.7	5
NCKH	HARDWARE	19				15.6	3.5	15	5.6	5
NCKT	STORM	19				15.6	3.5	17	6.6	5
NCKF	IMPROPER FIT	15				12.3	2.7	14	5.4	5
NCKS	SCREENS	9				7.4	1.6	9	3.5	5
NCKS	EXTERIOR STAIRS	41					7.5	25	9.7	4
NCPD	PARTITIONS DOORS	40					7.3	27	10.5	4
NCPH	HARDWARE	19				47.5	3.5	14	5.4	5
NCPF	IMPROPER FIT	6				15.0	1.1	6	2.3	5
NCKH	SKIRTING	32					5.8	21	8.2	4
NCKH	HOT WATER HEATER COMPARTMENT	27					4.9	26	10.1	4
NCKD	COMPARTMENT DOOR	15				55.6	2.7	15	5.8	5
NCKI	INSULATION	12				44.4	2.2	12	4.7	5
NCKL	BLUCCING	20					3.6	15	5.6	4
NCKE	LEVELING	9				45.0	1.6	6	2.3	5
NCKR	RACKING OF DOORS	2				10.0	.4	2	.8	5
NCKL	FLOOR	13					2.4	9	3.5	4
NCKV	HEATING DUCT VENT	12				92.3	2.2	9	3.5	5
NCKG	SITE GRADING	7					1.3	7	2.7	4
NCKD	TIE DOWN STRAPS LOOSE, ETC	4					.7	4	1.0	4

NPLM	PLUMBING	( 17)	216					94	36.6	3
NPS	WATER SUPPLY PIPING	( 15)	79				36.6	53	20.6	4
NPE	EXTERIOR	( 40)	64			81.0	29.6	43	16.7	5
NPWB	FROZEN	( 0)	18		28.1	22.8	8.3	14	5.4	6
NPEX	FIXTURES	( 0)	69				31.9	42	16.3	4
NPKS	KITCHEN SINK	( 13)	29			42.0	13.4	23	8.9	5
NPKA	FAUCET ASSEMBLY		6			31.0	4.2	8	3.1	6
NPKC	CLOGGED DRAIN		6			20.7	2.8	4	1.6	6
NPKF	FLANGE SEAL		1			3.4	.5	1	.4	6
NPTT	TOILETS	( 0)	21			30.4	9.7	17	6.0	5
NPTX	CLOGGED DRAIN		12			17.4	5.6	8	3.1	6
NPTT	FLUSH TANK		7			33.3	3.2	7	2.7	6
NPTA	TOILET SEAT		2			9.5	.9	2	.8	6
NPBS	LAVATORIES	( 3)	11			15.9	5.1	7	2.7	5
NPBC	CLOGGED DRAIN		4			36.4	1.9	3	1.2	6
NPBA	FAUCET ASSEMBLY		4			5.8	1.9	2	.8	5
NPCB	BATHTUB WITH SHOWRHEAD	( 5)	8			11.6	3.7	7	2.7	5
NPCR	CLOGGED DRAIN		2			25.0	.9	2	.8	6
NPCA	FAUCET ASSEMBLY		1			12.5	.5	1	.4	6
NPBT	SEWER	39					18.1	20	10.1	4
NPPR	PRESSURE REGULATOR	12					5.6	9	3.5	4
NELC	ELECTRICAL	( 6)	124					74	23.8	3
NEDP	DISTRIBUTION PANEL BOARD	( 10)	55			50.2	44.4	40	15.6	5
NEDF	FUSES		32				25.8	22	8.6	5

## FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

	NO.	47TH	46TH	45TH	44TH	43RD	HOMES	%HOMES	LEVEL
NECB					14.0	6.5	8	3.1	5
NEDT					9.1	4.0	5	1.9	5
NERC	( 1 )				26.6	24.2	26	10.1	4
NEKD	( 1 )				36.7	21.0	21	8.2	5
NEFT					10.0	5.1	3	1.2	6
NELF	( 0 )				8.1	1.6	2	.8	5
NERI					100.0	14.5	17	6.8	6
NERF						5.0	6	2.3	4
NEPP	( 6 )				14.3	.8	1	.4	5
NESW						2.4	3	1.2	4
NESF	( 1 )					.8	1	.4	4
NEEF						.8	1	.4	4
NEIF	( 1 )					.8	1	.4	4
NESR						.8	1	.4	4
NHTG	( 4 )						34	13.2	3
NHGP						52.3	20	7.8	4
NHSP						22.7	8	3.1	4
NHOP	( 7 )					15.9	6	2.3	4
***** MECHANICAL/ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES -EQUIPMENT *****									
* APEQ	( 0 )						106	41.2	2
***** FURNACE, HOT AIR, GAS OIL *****									
AFHA	( 39 )						77	30.0	3
AFPL	( 3 )					22.1	32	12.5	4
APK1.						20.4	31	12.1	5
AFCL	( 2 )					19.3	21	8.2	4
AFBU	( 1 )					45.7	9	3.5	5
AFBV						50.0	4	1.6	6
AFCT						37.5	5	1.9	5
AFCR						0.3	1	.4	5
AFBW	( 1 )					42.9	12	4.7	5
AFLS	( 1 )					40.0	11	4.3	5
AFTW	( 1 )					5.7	2	.8	5
AFES						50.0	1	.4	5
AFEG	( 0 )					17.7	20	7.2	4
AFFL						15.5	16	6.2	5
AFFN	( 1 )					7.4	3	1.2	5
AFFW						6.3	2	.8	6
AFFO	( 17 )					3.1	1	.4	5
AFWT						11.6	16	7.0	4
AFTA						19.0	4	1.6	5
AFBM	( 2 )					2.2	2	.8	4
AFBG						25.0	1	.4	5
AFBM						25.0	1	.4	5
AFTR						1.7	3	1.2	4
AFAB						1.1	2	.6	4
AFBL	( 2 )					1.1	2	.8	4
AFOR						.8	1	.4	4
AFGR						.6	1	.4	4
AFSC						.6	1	.4	4

## FIELD SAMPLE DATA

## FOURTH THROUGH EIGHTH LEVEL SUMMATIONS:

AHWM	HOT WATER HEATERS	(	2S)	02	NU.	%7TH	%6TH	%5TH	%4TH	%3RD	HUMES %HUMES	LEVEL
AHEL	ELECTRIC HOT WATER HEATER	(	17)	43							29	3
AHEH	HEAT ELEMENT								20.9	52.4	29	4
AHEC	CONTROLS	(	0)	9					14.0	11.0	8	5
AHER	RESET BUTTON			6					9.3	7.3	5	5
AHEM	THERMOSTAT			4				66.7	4.7	4.9	3	6
AHER	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE			2				33.3	4.7	2.4	2	6
ANTK	TANK	(	0)	5					11.6	6.1	5	5
AHTE	LEAK	(	0)	3					7.0	3.7	3	5
AHEP	PRESSURE REGULATOR			3				100.0	7.0	3.7	3	5
AHGS	GAS HOT WATER HEATER	(	2)	3					7.0	3.7	3	5
AHPL	PILLOT	(	2)	11						13.4	9	4
AHPR	RELIGHT PILLOT			4					36.4	4.9	2	5
AHRV	PRESSURE RELIEF VALVE			2				50.0	18.2	2.4	2	6
AHGL	CONTROLS	(	0)	3					27.3	3.7	3	5
AHCT	THERMOSTAT			2					18.2	2.4	2	5
ARGE	RANGE - GAS/ELECTRIC	(	11)	72				100.0	18.2	2.4	2	6
ARPL	PILLOT	(	3)	16							36	3
ARPL	RELIGHT PILLOT			15					83.3	25.0	16	4
ARGL	GAS LEAK			17						20.8	13	5
ARCL	CONTROLS	(	2)	11						23.6	14	4
AROB	OVEN BURNER			4						15.3	10	4
ARSB	SURFACE BURNER			3					36.4	5.6	4	5
ARTH	THERMOSTAT			2					27.3	4.2	3	5
ARBU	BURNER	(	0)	6					18.2	2.6	2	5
APBV	OVEN			3						8.3	5	4
ARBS	SURFACE			3					50.0	4.2	3	5
AKIW	INTERNAL WIRING			6					50.0	4.2	2	5
ARHW	HARDWARE	(	0)	3						8.3	2	4
ARHO	OVEN DOORS			3					100.0	4.2	3	4
AEEH	EXHAUST FAN			25							3	5
ACRF	REFRIGERATOR	(	9)	10							14	3
ACRL	CONTROLS										9	3
ACRA	FAN	(	0)	1						10.0	1	4
ASDE	SMOKE DETECTOR			3					100.0	10.0	1	5
AFEB	ELECTRIC BASEBOARD HEATING UNITS	(	1)	1							3	3



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<p>16. ABSTRACT (A 200-word or less factual summary of most significant information. If document includes a significant bibliography or literature survey, mention it here.)</p> <p>This project was funded at the National Bureau of Standards by the Department of Housing and Urban Development with the objective of documenting mobile home performance problems and relating them to possible inadequacies in the ANSI A119.1 Standard for Mobile Homes and the mobile home enforcement process. Additionally, the durability of mobile home components was a study objective for potential use in mortgage insurance evaluation. Mobile home performance data were obtained for 4,105 mobile homes, categorized and related to the project objectives. This summary report is the last of a series of four project reports. It documents the project approach, results of the various tasks, and presents conclusions and recommendations. This was a problem oriented study and did not attempt to document the many areas of satisfactory mobile home performance.</p>			
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